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VOL. XIX NO. 144— BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

FRANCE WATCHING MELLON'S MOVEMENTS.

No Revision Of War Debts.

BRITISH PREMIER'S DENIALS.

LONDON, June 19.

The fact that Mr. Mellon, United States' Secretary of Treasury, yesterday visited successively Messrs. Ramsay MacDonald, Henderson and Montagu Norman has strengthened the scepticism regarding Mr. Mellon's visit being purely a holiday.

A Paris despatch states that France is diligently watching his movements.

"Petit Parisien" deduces that multiple talks indicate that the situation in certain European countries and cognate problems of reparations and debts have been discussed and show that Mr. Mellon is no longer maintaining his previous American official detachment towards Europe's financial difficulties.

The official statement from 10, Downing Street, denies that the British Government have invited Mr. Mellon to come to London to discuss the revision of war debts or any other subject.—Reuter.

"MAC" & HENDERSON

To Visit Berlin On July 17th.

LONDON, June 18.

The Foreign Office announces that Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Henderson have accepted the invitation of Drs. Bruening and Curtius to visit Berlin on 17th July.—Reuter.

FRENCH CHAMBER ADOPTS 1931 NAVAL BUILDING BILL.

New Cruiser To Counter New German "Deutschland"

LONDON, June 18.

Paris.—A long debate in the Chamber on the 1931 Naval Building Bill including 23,000 ton cruiser to counter the new German "Deutschland" finally resulted in the adoption of the bill, but with an amendment virtually deleting credit for the building of the cruiser.

It is understood that the laying down of the cruiser has been suspended pending further study of the question.—Reuter.

Pope Removes Ban On Religious Processions

LONDON, June 18.

Rome.—Great improvement in relations between the Vatican and the Italian Government is regarded as evidenced by the Pope's removing the ban of religious processions. The Bishop of Naples has been informed that usual celebrations in honour of St. Anthony may proceed without incurring ecclesiastical displeasure. It was known that the Neapolitans had decided to celebrate the festival in the customary manner whether the Pope approved or not.—Reuter.

ORDER UNDER 144 TO BE OBEYED.

Gandhiji's Advice To Liquor Pickets.

MADRAS, June 19.

A message from Tiruttani says that the president of the local Congress Committee had wired to Gandhiji asking for instructions whether they should disobey the order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code issued by the local Magistrate prohibiting the picketing of liquor shops.

In his reply Gandhiji has asked picketers not to disobey the order as that would amount to a breach of the truce terms on the part of Congress, but he promises to correspond with the Home Secretary, Government of India.

Meanwhile Gandhiji has asked Tiruttani Congressmen to send him a copy of the order and details regarding picketing movement in Tiruttani.—A. P.

BURMA GOVERNOR CONFERS WITH LEADERS

—:o:—

Two Hours' Discussion On How To End The Rebellion

MORE LIBERAL AMNESTY AND RELIEF MEASURES

RANGOON, June 19.

A conference of Burman leaders with the Governor took place at 2 p.m. this afternoon at Government House. The leaders explained that their object in coming to see the Governor was to offer their co-operation in bringing the rebellion to an end and they assured the Governor that every responsible Burman deplored the rebellion and recognised how wasteful it was both in respect of life and property. They considered that the crisis was a grave one. They feared that it might become graver and it was for this reason that they had come forward to offer their co-operation with the Government.

GOVERNOR THANKS LEADERS.

The Governor thanked the leaders for their offer of assistance and stated that he was most anxious to hear what they had to say. They would understand, however, that before giving them his final decision on any point they might bring up, he would have to consult his Government but he promised that any suggestions which they might make would be carefully considered.

TWO HOURS DISCUSSION.

The discussion which lasted for two and a half hours turned mainly on the question of how best the rebellion could be brought to an early end. The leaders quite recognised that the rebellion must not end in such a way as to lead to belief among the rebels that they had gained a victory.

AMNESTY DIDN'T GO FAR.

They approved of the action of Government in offering an amnesty to the rank and file but they criticised the wording of the proclamation and thought that the amnesty did not go far enough. They suggested that a limited number of rebel leaders should be excepted by name and that a general amnesty should be issued to all the rest. This amnesty should cover not merely rebellion crime but all other crimes committed in the course of the rebellion. This suggestion was discussed at great length and various alternatives were explored. No final decision was reached.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The Governor said that the whole question would be considered again by his Government in the light of the proceedings of the Conference and that if necessary he would hold another conference with the leaders on the subject.

RELIEF MEASURES.

The Conference then brought forward the question of relief measures particularly in the rebel districts. They pointed out that even if the rebels surrendered it was very doubtful whether they would find employment after surrendering and there was considerable danger that they might be driven back to a life of crime.

The Conference suggested that provision for agricultural loans should be considerably increased. They thought that probably the best form of employment for the rebels would be employment to which they were accustomed namely cultivation. At the same time the leaders also suggested that the opening of relief works such as roads, digging of tanks etc. should be considered. All these suggestions were noted. A number of subsidiary matters were discussed and the conference dispersed at 4/30 p.m.—A. P.

Public Exposure Of Burman Rebels' Heads.

GOVT. EXPLANATION.

RANGOON, June 19.

With reference to reports of the alleged exposure of heads of certain rebels the Government of Burma in a communique says that 22 of these were brought to Prome in order that the identity of the dead men might be established and they were immediately taken to the police station to be photographed for this purpose.

Among these were found inhabitants of six villages none of which had previously been known to be in any way disaffected. Certain unauthorised persons managed to secure private photographs of 16 of these heads whereupon the Commissioner issued an order that on no account were heads to be brought in for identification or any other purpose in future.

The order has been confirmed by the local Government and an enquiry will be held into the responsibility of those connected with the incident.—A. P.

ARMED DACOITY IN A TOWN

RANGOON, June 19.

Twenty-five rebels armed with guns attacked two villages in the township of Kama, in Thayetmyo District, on Sunday night and took away property worth Rs. 100 A similar attack is said to have been made at East Mindon in the same district.

The subdivisional officer carried out a raid near Aleva village six miles north of Kama as a result of which he encountered 15 rebels. One rebel was killed and another was wounded but he managed to escape. Further details are lacking.

Reports have been received of dacoities in Henzada, Thayetmyo and Tharrawaddy. In the latter district a villager was murdered by armed dacoits.

A Burman, suspected to be a rebel, with a bundle full of charms was arrested this morning at the Rangoon Railway station He belongs to the village of Kama.—A. P.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS TO A. I. C. C.

Time For Completion Extended To July 15th.

BARDOLI, June 18.

The General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, has issued the following statement to the press:—

"In view of the fact that most of the Provincial Congress Committees have not been able, owing to various unavoidable difficulties to complete their elections to the All-India Congress Committee, before the 15th of June, the date fixed by the All-India Congress Committee, the President, under powers conferred by the resolution of the last Working Committee meeting, has extended the time for completion of the elections to 15th July.—A.P.

PRAKASAM SEES MADRAS GOVERNOR.

About Gudivada Prisoners.

OOTACAMUND, June 19.

Mr. Prakasam had an interview with the Governor this afternoon at the Secretariat when he represented the case of Gudivada prisoners and attested reasons for their release. He also dealt with the case of the dismissed and suspended village officers. His Excellency promised to consider the cases.—A. P.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS AT SIMLA.

Conference With Leaders Of Other Parties.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING ON SUNDAY.

SIMLA, June 19.

Informal discussions among Muslim leaders for agreement amongst themselves will commence to-day. Nationalist Mussalmans will hold a meeting of the Working Committee this evening and discussions are expected to last till to-morrow.

The Working Committee of all Parties' Muslim Conference will meet on Sunday, but interparty discussions are not expected to begin before Monday. Amongst the latest arrivals are Dr. Ansari and Messrs. Shafi Daudi, T. A. K. Sherwani, Mufti Kifayatullah, Kidwai and Maulana Ahmed Said. —A. P.

Fundamental Rights Committee Of Congress

TO REPORT BY END OF JUNE

BENARES, June 18.

In the course of an interview, Sri Prakasa, the convener of the Fundamental Rights Committee of the Indian National Congress, who is leaving for Masulipatam on Saturday for the Committee meeting, said the response to his circular letter was most encouraging. He believed the Karachi Resolution had revolutionised thought. The Working Committee demanded the Committee's report by the end of June, and a further extension he was hoping for had not been granted. They were, therefore, hurriedly meeting at Masulipatam on 24th and 25th inst. to draft the report.—A.P.

Methodists' Support For Indian Self-Government

LONDON, June 19.

The Primitive Methodist Conference meeting at Derby unanimously adopted resolution advocating Indian self-government within the Empire and appreciating Government's efforts to deal with Indian unrest.—Reuter.

BENGAL MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

DACCA, June 17.

(By Mail).—It has been decided to hold the Bengal Muslim Conference at Dacca on July 11 and 12. Sir Muhammad Iqbal, a member of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference, has been invited to preside.—A. P.

Indian States' Subjects And R. T. Conference.

ADEQUATE REPRESENTATION DEMANDED.

BANGALORE, June 19.

Twenty non-official members of the Mysore Legislative Council have signed a representation to the Viceroy and the Congress Working Committee urging that the people of Indian States, as distinct from Princes, should receive adequate representation in any Conference deliberations held for settling the future constitution.—A. P.

EDITOR OF "AJ" ARRESTED

BENARES, June 19.

Mr. B. V. Paradkar, Editor of "AJ," was arrested this morning under Section 124-A I.P.C. in connection with some matter printed in the paper.—A.P.

DELHI "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

Adjourned Due To Accused's Non-Attendance.

DELHI, June 19.

The accused in the Delhi Conspiracy case again did not attend court to-day, and the case has been adjourned to Monday, 22nd. —A. P.

District Congress President's Letter To Broach Collector.

—:o:—

VILLAGE OFFICIALS WHO ANSWERED THE CALL OF THE COUNTRY NOT YET REINSTATED.

PEASANTS' CATTLE AND OTHER PROPERTY ATTACHED.

Dr. Chandulal Manilal Desai, President, Broach District Congress Committee, Broach, has sent the following letter to the Collector, Broach:—

I have the honour to invite your attention to my letters dated the 9th and 27th April, 6th and 27th May, 1931, etc. re: the suspension of revenue due from some agriculturists of the Jambusar Taluka and the reinstatement of village officials who resigned during the Non-Co-operation movement, which have remained unacknowledged, and regretfully to state that the peace terms are not being implemented in the true spirit in the District. Most of the posts of village officials are either not filled permanently or are vacant. There should be very little difficulty in issuing orders for reinstatement in such cases, still no orders seem to have been issued for most of the posts. As regards the payment of land revenue, we, as Congress workers have induced the people to faithfully carry out the truce terms and have made them pay up Government dues in all cases where it was possible, even at some inconvenience. It is only in those cases where the agriculturist is not in a position to pay the revenue dues, that applications for suspension, whole or partial, have been submitted. It need hardly be stated that these applications are submitted after a very close scrutiny. Your officers have also scrutinised these applications and after such scrutiny, a hint was conveyed to my workers that there would be no difficulty in sanctioning them.

ATTACHMENTS.

I find, however, that these have not been considered favourably in most of the cases and notices have been issued against agriculturists for payment in very inconvenient instalments. Not only that but coercive processes have been issued in some cases and in a few cases brought to my notice before this, the moveables and the cattle of the agriculturists have actually been attached.

BEWARE OF HASTY JUDGMENT!

I cannot but remark that this is a clear disregard of the truce terms and naturally creates a feeling of distrust and disaffection amongst the people. I have, therefore, to request you to carefully reconsider your decision in this matter. My co-workers and I shall always be ready to render such assistance as may be called for. The consequences of negligence or a hasty judgment are bound to develop a serious situation.

As regards the re-instatement of village officials, there should be no delay. If truce terms are meant honestly to be respected, there should be a speedy disposal of these matters.

JUPTIS & AUCTIONS IN KANARA.

Commissioner's Agreement Broken.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, June 19.

Coercive measures including Japtis, is in full swing in Sirsi and Siddapur for the realisation of the second instalment of land revenue. Circle Inspectors and Shanbhogs are proving very zealous in harrassing peasants.

Japti officers went to one house in Mattigar village after dusk on the 15th. Though the male members were out, Japti was proceeded with and the ladies in the house hearing all sorts of threats closed the doors after dark. The officers threatened to break open the door, but the servants refusing, they returned without anything, as they found nothing in the box which they had first brought out. There have been Japtis in many villages for the collection of second instalments on garden lands regarding which there was an agreement between Sjt. Diwakar and the Commissioner.

MUCH RESENTMENT FELT.

Peasants were recently restored the property attached for the first instalment, which they later paid with great difficulty and prayed for the suspension of the second. One auction fixed for Tuesday stands postponed. Great resentment prevails at the coercive measures.

"AS WELL TAKE AWAY FIELD IMPLEMENTS"

Farmers' Guns For Protection Of Crops Attached.

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, June 15.

The District Magistrate of Karwar suspended or cancelled or refused to renew licenses for guns in a number of cases in Sirsi and Siddapur talukas on the plea that guns were likely to be misused as the holders of licenses were helping the Civil Disobedience movement. How guns can be used in a non-violent struggle the District Magistrate alone knew! The Magistrate would have been justified in this apprehension if there were a single case of abuse.

AS WELL TAKE AWAY FIELD IMPLEMENTS

The guns were all given for crop protection and he ought to have known that that was the only instrument by which wild monkeys etc. could be scared away and tender betlenut crop saved. It was clearly harassing to the poor ryots to deprive them of their guns. It was as much as depriving them of some of their agricultural implements as it was so necessary for crops in these jungles.

At least immediately after the truce the guns ought to have been returned. Not only it is not done, but there are clearly three cases viz. of Ganapati Annappa Hegade, Ganapati Neelakantha Hegade both of, Kalgundikoppa, Annaji Laxminarayan Hegade of Onikeri, all of these of Bengali Firka in Sirsi Taluka, where guns brought to the Taluka Office of Police Station according to orders were attached and not allowed to be taken back. This has happened subsequent to the truce on the 20th and 30th May. Similarly about 17 clear cases from Sirsi alone have been reported to me where before the truce, the guns were either attached or not renewed. All the guns were for crop protection.

Bijolia Satyagraha Suspended.

Pandit Haribhay Upadhya, leader of the Satyagrahi Kisans of Bijolia in Udaipur State, has issued the following statement to the press:—

"Under the advice of Mahatma Gandhi and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, I have asked the Satyagrahi peasants of Bijolia to suspend satyagraha in order to create a favourable peaceful atmosphere for the efforts going on for an amicable settlement agreeable to both parties. I hope authorities on their part will stop repression in the meanwhile."—A. P.

"FRONTIER GANDHI" LEAVES FOR BARODA.

—:o:—

Praises Work Of Gujerat Ashrams.

EXHORTS CONSTRUCTIVE WORK TO ROUSE MUSLIMS

BORSAD, June 19.

A deputation of people from Baroda State arrived here last night to request Khan Abdul Gaffur Khan to visit Baroda. Accordingly, he left this morning for Baroda from where he will return to the Frontier Province via Delhi.

Before leaving for Baroda, Abdul Gaffur Khan said to press representatives that it had given him great pleasure to visit Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram at Ahmedabad, and some of its branches in various parts in Gujerat. He declared that they were very useful centres for constructive work. He added that he was also struck by the cheerful fortitude with which the peasants of Gujerat had borne their sufferings and losses during last year's struggle, and said that it was regretable that Mussalmans of the province were behind their Hindu brethren in this respect. He pointed out that the Muslim masses were not to be blamed for this for there was little constructive work among them and complete lack of real workers to guide them.—A.P.

LOCK-OUT AT PERAMBUR

Workers Adamant

MADRAS, June 19.

Enquiries regarding the deadlock in the M. S. M. Railway workshop at Perambur show that the situation remains unchanged as far as workmen are concerned. As the men who entered the workshop after promising to resume work refused to do so yesterday, the authorities declared a lock-out and also those who refused to work on Wednesday. Men who worked on those days were admitted and work is now being carried on with depleted establishment.—A. P.

DIVERS LOCATE ST. PHILIBERT'S WRECK

LONDON, June 19.

St. Nazaire.—Tugs located the wreck of St. Philibert. Divers subsequently descended and found the wreck lying on its side, but were unable to enter the hull.

They saw no bodies. It is believed that task of refloating the wreck will be most difficult.—Reuter

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET JULY.

New York, June 19.

Previous Closing Rate	8.47
To-day's Opening Rate	8.47
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	8.71
Difference	plus .24

Broach expectations J.-A. Rs. 174
Broach expectations A-M. Rs. 186

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. JULY.

Liverpool, June 18.

Previous Closing Rate	4.68
To-day's Opening Rate	4.60
Difference	—.8
To-day's Closing Rate	4.62
Difference	—.6

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, June 19.

Silver Ready	12-7/16
Higher	1/16
Silver Forward	12-7/16
Higher	1/16

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 19.

Vaisak	42	8	0
Jeth	42	4	0

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

The BUCKINGHAM and CARNATIC CO., LTD., have for upwards of 30 years manufactured and sold in the Indian markets, TOWELS, bearing their well-known "KAINCHI" or "TULWAR" mark in conjunction with inter alia the following letters and numbers, viz:

"WBD	564	C	50"
"WBD	564	C	34"
"WBD	521	C	50"
"WBD	521	C	30"
"WBD	522	C	50"

The Buckingham and Carnatic Company, Ltd., have also for upwards of 30 years manufactured and sold in the Indian markets, COATINGS, bearing the said Kainchi or Tulwar mark with inter alia the following letters and numbers, viz:—

"BC 1108"

A copy of the said Kainchi or Tulwar mark appears above.

In the month of January, 1929, the Company learnt that Messrs. Bawa Parduman Singh and Sons of Amritsar and Bombay were selling in the Indian Market Towels under a trade mark a representation of which is shewn below.

and in conjunction with the following letters and numbers viz:—

"BPS	464	C	50"
"BPS	664	C	50"
"BPS	464	C	34"
"BPS	621	C	50"
"BPS	621	C	30"
"BPS	422	C	1"
"BPS	422	C	2"

The Company also learnt that Messrs. Bawa Parduman Singh and Sons were selling in the Indian markets, coatings, bearing the said mark in conjunction with the following letters and numbers, viz:

"BPS 101 C 1"

The Company thereupon filed a suit in the Bombay High Court being Suit No. 1410 of 1929 against Messrs. Bawa Parduman Singh and Sons and on the 10th February, 1931, a decree by consent was passed in the said suit whereby Messrs. Bawa Parduman Singh and Sons, their servants and Agents were restrained from manufacturing and/or selling or offering or exposing for sale or disposing of and/or passing off towels and coatings not of the Company's manufacture, (1) bearing the mark complained of or any other mark being a colourable imitation of the Company's "Kainchi" or "Tulwar" mark and (II) marked with the combination of letters and numbers referred to or (III) under any other mark or get up calculated or intended to pass off or enable others to pass off any such towels and coating as and for the goods of the Company and from selling or procuring to be sold and from in any manner representing any towels and coating sold or offered for sale by them not of the Company's manufacture as the towels and coating of the Company, and were ordered to pay and have paid to the Company a sum of Rs. 2,000 towards the Company's costs of the said suit.

And notice is hereby further given that proceedings both Civil and Criminal will be taken by the Company against any person, Firm or Company found to be selling or offering or exposing for sale in the Indian markets, towels, coating or other piecegoods not manufactured by the Company and bearing a mark which is a colourable imitation of the Company's Kainchi or Tulwar mark or bearing the combination of letters and numbers referred to.

Dated the 16th day of June, 1931.

CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Solicitors for the Buckingham and Carnatic Co., Ltd.

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A 3166

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A 2708

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A 5161 A

WANTED by H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, a DESIGNER for designing coloured and printed Indian piece-goods in Silk, Cotton and Wool. Only men and women with practical experience of designing cloth need apply. Apply to DIRECTOR GENERAL, Commerce and Industries, Hyderabad, Deccan, by 8th July, 1931, stating terms and previous experience.
A 3135

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WANTED—A LADY TEACHER of culture in a very respectable Gujarati family as a COMPANION and to coach on modern methods, a girl of six in Suburb, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Music and other accomplishments essential Salary Rs. 70/ p. m. with railway fare and lunch. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1007 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—An HONORARY PHYSICIAN for the Outdoor Department, for Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Bombay. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.
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MATRICULATION, APRIL 1932 and SENIOR CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATION DECEMBER, 1931. —Candidates should apply without delay SENIOR CAMBRIDGE COACHING INSTITUTE, 22, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
E R5268

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Civil-Engineering Courses through correspondence. ALL-INDIA ENGINEERING COLLEGE, (Government Registered), Sukkur, Sind.
E 5179

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE, DELHI. Please apply to the Principal, Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn DENTISTRY HOMOEOPATHY, ELECTRO HOMOEOPATY, BIOCHEMISTRY, and secure DIPLOMAE of L.D.Sc., M.B.H., M.B.E.H. and M.S.B. respectively Guranteed cure for Piles. List of Testimonial on request.
4974

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 203. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
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AMERICAN COTTON To-day's cent per cent guaranteed exact closing rate, one special figure again offered to-day for Rupees Five! Our Saturday's Figure is always an acknowledged "CERTAINTY"! Every day we issue only one Figure, which is guaranteed three times right weekly. Professor SPENCER, near Excelsior Cinema.
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AMERICAN COTTON FREE FORECASTS—Our "SUNRISE" MONTHLY and "SPECIAL WEEKLY" Forecasts given entirely free to-day as sample copies to anybody and everybody. Usual rates "Sunrise Weekly" issued every Monday, Rupee One. "Sunrise" Monthly issued every First, annas Four only. These Best and Cheapest Tips are patronized by Thousands! Professor SPENCER, 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema.
P R 5276

Public Notices.

BEST TRAMWAY SERVICE
BAZAAR SPECIALS

SASSOON DOCK — CRAWFORD MARKET — GOWALIA TANK.

Commencing on Sunday, 21st June 1931, "Bazaar Specials" will run daily as follows:—

SASSOON DOCK:
Depart 5-45 a.m. (S.T.) for Crawford Market.

CRAWFORD MARKET:
Depart for Gowalia Tank at 6-45 a.m. (S.T.).
Depart for Sassoon Dock at 7-0 and 7-40 a.m. (S.T.).

FARES: One anna per passenger (adult or child) for each journey in either direction.

Each fare paying passenger will be allowed to carry one bazaar basket in the "Bazaar Specials" free of charge. One anna will be charged for each additional basket.

Electric House,
Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1.
June 17th, 1931.

F. AULTON,
Ag. Traffic Manager.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

G. D. A. EXAMINATION (1930) RESULTS.

PERCENTAGE of passes from SYDENHAM COLLEGE was 44 as against All-India percentage of nearly 21. New G. D. A. Classes commence from 20th June. Apply sharp for enrolment and admission into the College Hostel, situated at the Cumballa Hill, to the PRINCIPAL, 90, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.
3171

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND ENGINE of 1000 I.H.P. Please quote rates with full particulars to The AHMEDABAD SHRI RAMKRISHNA MILLS CO., LTD., Gomtipur, Ahmedabad.
N 3167

FOR SALE—MACHINERY and ENGINEERING STORES, etc. of Government of India at Khanapur, Surat and Nasik Distilleries. As Algin Stills, Electric Pumping sets, Dynamo, Steam Pumps, Air Compressor, Gas Engines, Boilers, Vats Copper Refrigerator, Weighing Machines, Copper, Iron and Steel Pipes, fittings, Valves, lot of new stores, fitting and spares, etc. The above and many other items are at KHANAPUR, Crushers, Cookers, Automatic Telephone, etc., at NASIK, Vats, Dynamo, Engines, Stores, etc. at SURAT. All or any of the above can be inspected at the distillery by previous appointment and offer for the whole lot or separate Machinery items or separate lot of store should be sent to the undersigned authorized selling Agents, M. H. DINSHAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
N 3111

Motors and Accessories

FOR SALE—One FORD Two-door SEDAN, T. Model in very excellent and perfect order, run very few miles, very carefully owned and driven. Price rupees One thousand. Apply Box No. 1009 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
JA 3174

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FOR SALE.—Used TENNIS BALLS in good condition at annas four each. Apply:—MANAGER, HINDU GYMKHANA.
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T R5266

THE NAGPUR ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

In Perfect Working Order:—
Three Reciprocating COMPOUND BELLISS and MORCOM HIGH SPEED VERTICAL ENCLOSED TYPE ENGINES with Automatic Forced Lubricator directly coupled to Crompton & Company's Shunt Wound, one 50 K W Generators, complete with Switchboard and the necessary instruments. Starting Throttle and Exhaust Valves and Steam Separator with Steam Traps will also be supplied with the Engines.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

M. R. MEHTA,
Manager.
3152

THE NAGPUR ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

SECOND HAND D. C. CEILING and TABLE FANS and MOTORS at Cheap Rates. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

M. R. MEHTA,
Manager.
3153

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of five Motor Lorries for the transportation of meat to the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 4th July, 1931, at 4 P. M. The tenders should be accompanied with Rs. 200 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The Copy of the specification can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

Preference will be given to the articles manufactured in India.

Five old lorries are to be given in exchange. The cost of these should, therefore, be taken into consideration while quoting.

(Sd.) I R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Dated 9-6-1931.
3172.

NOTICE

I, MOHANLAL M. SHAH, hereby tender my unconditional APOLOGY to Messrs. SYMONDS & CO., Sole Agents for Gripe Water of W. Woodward, Ltd., for the unintentional infringement of the Trade Mark, representing a child in a circle, holding a serpent in each hand and bearing a Registered Trade Mark Number and I undertake not to purchase hereafter or sell or offer or expose for sale either directly or indirectly in India any medical preparation bearing the name and mark either complained of or any mark in imitation of that of Messrs. W. Woodward, Ltd.

MOHANLAL M. SHAH.
3177.

Auction Sales.

DALAL MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 24803
Aghakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT BAPU KHOTE STREET, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kamdar and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Lakhmidas Ludha, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Ramlal Bhagwandas, Messrs. DALAL MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property at Bapu Khote Street, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of June, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under the Indentures of Mortgage and Further Charge dated the 15th day of May, 1925, and 30th day of September, 1925, respectively and made between the said deceased Ramlal Bhagwandas of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground situate, lying and being at Bapu Khote Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 76 square yards and forming portion of a larger piece of land which bears Collector's New Nos. 7531 and 7532 and New Survey Nos. 772-773 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/3250, Bhuleswar Division together with the compartment of portion of a larger building which larger building is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5946 and Street Nos. 189-197, 167-173 and which is bounded on the West by Bapu Khote Street, on the North by the property of Ambalal Bhagwandas, on the East by the property of Thackar Kuba Umersey and on the South by the property of Ranchhodlal Bhagwandas.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Kamdar and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at Eldon Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

DALAL MEHTA & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COM. AGENTS.
123, Medows, St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD, BHENDY BAZAAR, (NEAR J. J. HOSPITAL.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., under instructions of Messrs. Ghulamali Noorani and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Mr. Peerbhai Hasan and pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 2nd November 1928, will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY the 26th June, 1931, at 4-30 P.M. at the premises, the undermentioned property.

All that piece of quit and ground rent land admeasuring about 162 Sq. Yds. with a dwelling house thereon situate at Parel Road, Bhendy Bazaar bearing Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 714-715, New No. 7885, Old Survey No. 1177, New Survey No. 1/4542 and Cadastral Survey No. 4320 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward No. 8096, Street Nos. 544 and 548, New Nos. 36 and 38.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Ghulamali Noorani & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

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TERRIBLE TRAIN SMASH AT PATHE CINEMA

GLEN TRYON THE HERO

OF THE GREATEST SCREEN DISASTER OF MODERN TIMES

Pathe Cinema, June 20

The MIDNIGHT SPECIAL meets the up goods in head-on collision. Glen Tryon fights to the last breath to avert disaster. Many lives lost. Thieves reponsible—Caught after thrilling race.

WHAT HAPPENED.

Jerry Boone, the chief operator of the junction city is in love with Ellen Harboard. He has a rival in George Walton who is superintendent on the same railroad. Walton orders Jerry to work late to clear two special trains, planning to keep him away from Ellen's birthday party. Whilst on duty Jerry is held-up by a gang who prevent him from reaching the telegraph and signals. He is overcome, and the two trains meet in head-on collision. Jerry is blamed for the accident and is dismissed and disgraced. Ellen, believing in his cowardliness refuses to see him. Jerry's young brother Billy starts investigation on his own and discovers that Walton is in league with the gang who are planning a second hold-up. He informs Jerry by telephone and then follows a most exciting car chase to capture the gang. Jerry finally overtakes Walton and jumps from one car to the other, eventually overpowering him and finally establishing his innocence.

GEORGE SYDNEY and CHARLIE MURRAY

These well-known comedians escaped injury as they were not on the train. But they appear in ALL EXCITED, a comedy that will keep you laughing for hours. We understand that the management accept no responsibility for broken ribs.

Another person not on the train is

MICKEY MOUSE.

He appears at the end of the programme in a bunch of humour that will keep you laughing until the next day.

PATHE CINEMA

This cinema is situated in Lamington Road and is doubtless the finest yet built in India. Every conceivable convenience is arranged for the patron even to the extent of the air being changed every five minutes. It is to be noted that the seating accommodation can only be compared with the West End of London and for modern equipment the theatre is the last word. Every one should pay this cinema a visit.

AMUSEMENTS

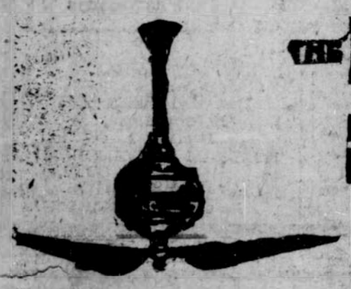
This week we have a very fine programme running at Pathe cinema. Surely it embodies almost every emotion for which people crave. The film Midnight Special is simply packed with thrills from beginning to end, but the programme is cunningly arranged to avoid people getting nightmare. You find Charlie Murray and George Sidney in one of their most amusing comedies 'ALL EXCITED' and the programme is terminated with Mickey Mouse at his best.

CROWDS AT LAMINGTON ROAD

To-day and to-morrow there will be large crowds at Lamington Road. This is not a demonstration unless the craving for first class amusement can be called demonstration. All types of people. Parsis, Hindus, Mahomedans and Europeans will be found chatting and laughing together round about Pathe Cinema and in particular inside the theatre where they will be getting the biggest value for money they have ever had.

THE EARLY BIRD

The old saying still stands, 'The early bird catches the worm. It is necessary for you to book your seats at the Pathe Cinema this week well in advance. Many people will be disappointed as the management anticipates turning large crowds away. It costs you nothing to ring up on the telephone, but you must note that your seats must be paid for 30 minutes before the performance is due to begin. Do not forget to book your seats well in advance.



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A PURELY 'SWADESHI' FAN DEVISED BY INDIAN INGENUITY, and MANUFACTURED BY INDIANS.

A Perfect Fan unsurpassed in durability, efficiency and economy.

Ask for Literatures. Local Agents Wanted.

At full speed 20 hrs. per unit
At low speed 42 hrs. per unit

Approved and used by Government Departments and leading business houses.

Manufacturers
INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS
25, SOUTH ROAD ENTALLY CALCUTTA.

EAST AND WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.

A PROGRESSIVE PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE OF 18 YEARS STANDING

WITH ALL UP-TO-DATE FEATURES,

LAST YEAR'S REMARKABLE PROGRESS

EVIDENCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCY ARE INVITED FROM RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN.

Head Office: 55, APOLLO STREET, Fort, BOMBAY.

MADE IN INDIA

THE WESTERN INDIA MATCH CO. LTD
P. O. Box 254 BOMBAY.

THE SALT TAX IN INDIA

—:o:—

History Of Its Imposition.

Mahatma Gandhi's spectacular defiance of the salt laws, whilst drawing world-wide attention to the political situation in India, had the danger of creating an impression that the salt tax was seized upon more as a matter of convenience in a political agitation against the Government, than by reason of any injustice inherent in the tax itself. Salt, it was said, had been taken as a symbol, like the "Gabelle" in Revolutionary France or the tea of the Boston Party. In the recent agreement between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi attention has once more been turned towards the salt tax, and here there would seem to be an admission on the part of Government that the tax does lie somewhat heavily on the poorer classes, for the concession reads as follows:—

"Government are unable to condone breaches of existing law relating to salt administration, nor are they able, in the present financial conditions of the country, to make substantial modifications in the Salt Acts.

For the sake, however, of giving relief to certain of the poorer classes, they are prepared to extend their administrative provisions on the lines already prevailing in certain places in order to permit local residents, in villages immediately adjoining the areas where salt can be collected or made, to collect or make salt for domestic consumption or sale within such villages, but not for sale to or trading with individuals living outside them.

In the event of Congress failing to give full effect to obligations of this settlement, Government will take such action as may in consequence become necessary for the protection of the public and individuals, and due observance of law and order."

A brief survey of the history of this imposition will perhaps help to clarify the position taken not only by Mahatma Gandhi, but by all Indian publicists of note during the last thirty years. It must first be admitted that there is amply precendent for its existence. It was levied in India in the Mauryan period (325-185 B.C.) and according to the "Artha Shastra" salt was a state monopoly, on which transit as well as import duties were charged. Salt was a monopoly down to the fifth century A.D., as is shown by the records of the Salawahan kings and of the Gupta Dynasty. Akbar made an attempt to abolish salt tax, but it proved ineffective, and the "Ain-i-Akbari" of Abdul Fazal is quoted to prove that the salt tax was then considerably higher than at the beginning of the twentieth century. On the other hand we have the statement of Professor Sircar that the price of rock salt was a little less than As. 4½ per maund in Akbar's time. The tax was certainly levied in Bengal prior to British rule, as may be seen from the correspondence between the East India Company and Nawab Mir Kasim when, in 1760, the Company claimed the exclusive right of trading in salt, duty free.

Later on the Company itself began collecting a duty on salt produced in their "Jaghir." During the governorship of Clive the salt trade in Bengal deteriorated into a private monopoly by the higher European officials of the East India Company. The Board of Directors, however, condemned this in unequivocal terms, and there originated a period of competition between a policy of excise and one of monopoly in respect of salt. Warren Hastings tried the former, but finally had to give way to the latter. In 1817 the importation of salt was forbidden, but smuggling and illicit manufacture continued.

Meanwhile the Company's policy concerning salt was evoking considerable opposition in England. At first the opposition came from interested parties in Cheshire and Worcestershire, who found in the Company's policy a menace to their expanding trade. These were joined by Lancashire, who maintained that every penny gained by the Indian labourer on salt would mean an increased demand for English cotton textiles, as also by the Liverpool shipping concerns to whom an increased export of salt to India provided a profitable keel ballast on their outward voyages with light cargoes from England. Again, the Free-Traders opposed the monopoly on principle, and the Humanitarians denounced it as an unjustifiable oppression on the poor Indian peasantry. Almost all the leading newspapers in England, including "The Times" and the "Manchester Guardian," called for its repeal.

Naturally the Select Committee appointed by Parliament to investigate this question was influenced by these considerations. As a result of their report, published in 1836, the salt duty was reduced, and the policy of excise gained some preference over that of rigorous monopoly. With the removal of total prohibition on the import of salt, the opposition in England faded away; and the Government of India found itself free to carry on its policy in respect of salt without any embarrassment from the Home Government. As opposition to the tax waned in England, it became more and more determined in India. The salt tax had been resented in India from the very outset of its imposition by the East India Company. In fact the salt riots had been a source of perpetual trouble during the Company's administration. The Orissa insurrection of 1817 and the more serious Surat riot of 1843 had their root cause in the discontent born of the salt tax.

Originally the tax varied in different provinces. The Indian States had enjoyed the right of licensing salt production for use within their own boundaries, and every kingdom had its own salt duties. The Moghuls had left an artificial inland customs line, composed of forest strips, embankments and ditches joining up the river boundaries, but the East India Company found it quite impossible to introduce any uniformity of the salt duties without introducing some regularity in the States as well as in the Provinces. Efforts were accordingly made to get hold of the management of the salt trade in the States. One by one, the States were induced to surrender their rights in respect of salt manufacture in return for cash compensation by Government. The process was necessarily slow, whereas in the British-Indian Provinces an even rate was introduced with less difficulty before the Salt Act of 1882. In 1840, the Nawab of Radhanpur was forced to surrender the salt works of that State but it was not until 1870 that the Government leased the famous Sambhar lake, with its inexhaustible salt supply, from the States of Jodhpur and Jaipur. Gradually, by continued pressure brought to bear on their rulers, the States of the Punjab, Rajputana, Kathiawar, Cutch and others were obliged to surrender to Government control of the salt manufacture which went on within their borders. The compensation given by Government was in all cases inadequate as compared with the heavy loss suffered by the subjects and by the State revenues.

The Indian Salt Act was passed in 1882. Fees were fixed for licences to manufacture salt or to refine saltpetre; fines and imprisonment were authorized for smuggling and illicit manufacture. An even duty was now imposed throughout the country. Salt became eventually a kind of reserve for the Government to draw upon in times of financial emergency. The salt tax was increased or reduced according to the varying fall or rise of the Government finance. From 1888 to 1903 the salt tax stood at Rs. 2/8 per maund; due partly to the prosperous condition of the Government finances and partly to the agitation led by Gokhale, it was reduced in 1903 to Rs. 2/; in 1905 to Rs. 1/8, and in 1907 to Re-1/. In 1923 Sir Basil Blackett proposed an enhancement to Rs. 2/8 in order to balance the budget. The Assembly turned it down with an amendment to fix the tax at Rs. 1/4; it was, however, certified by the Governor-General at Rs. 2/8. In 1924, the Government suggested a reduction to Rs. 2/, but the Assembly urged the reduction to Rs. 1/4, which was finally accepted. Recently, however, the tax has again been raised to Rs. 1/8, and on March 13th Sir George Schuster, Finance Member of the Government, presented to the Legislative Assembly the report of a Committee appointed to enquire into the salt duty, recommending the immediate imposition of an additional duty of Rs. 4½ a maund on all salt, whether Indian or foreign; further the Committee urged that the Government be empowered to make an "additional" increase up to one anna per maund if such action was justified by any further fall in foreign prices; the proceeds of this increase, amounting to over a quarter of a million pounds, were to be devoted to the expansion of home industries and the development of a marketing system.

In view of its prolific revenue-yielding quality, the continuance of the salt tax in its present form is a great temptation to the Government, but the agitation against it has been daily gaining strength. An American writer, Jensen, said:—

From every point of view, salt is admirably adapted to be a tax-bearer. It is universally used, but the amount that is used by any one tax-payer is small.

It is often brought forward in defence of the tax that it sits lightly on the people and that it is the only tax the Indian labourer pays. It is argued that the average consumption of salt per head is only 10 lbs. and that a family of five does not pay as tax more than a rupee per year. Let it be borne in mind in this connection that the average consumption in England is above that in India and this in spite of the fact that salt is more absolutely necessary in India than in England. Mr. Montgomery Martin, who conducted an official survey, says that of about 277,000 families in the northern part of Gorakpur, only 8 per cent. had salt in abundance, and 45 per cent. had stinted allowance; in some districts ashes of straw steeped in salt water had to be used in place of salt.

On the other hand, Sir Josiah Stamp has been quoted as having said that the proper way to approach the question was to ascertain to what extent the well-being of the man of small income would be improved by abolishing the salt tax: but that in British India (at the rate of Rs. 1/4 a maund) the incidence of the tax was only As. 3 per year; and that the poorest, who presumably consume less than the average, did not pay as much as that. Against this reasoning, which proves nothing beyond an admission that the poorer classes are inadequately supplied with salt, may be placed a quotation from one of the Budget speeches of Mr. G. K. Gokhale proved beyond doubt the heavy incidence of the tax upon the poorer classes in India. In 1903, after a reduction in the salt tax mainly due to his untiring efforts, Gokhale said:—

I am surprised to hear the opinion expressed in some quarters that the reduction of the salt duty will not really benefit the vast mass of our population, but that it will only mean larger profits to small traders and other middlemen. I think that those who express such an opinion not only ignore the usual effect on prices of competition among sellers of commodities, but that they also ignore the very obvious lesson, which the figures of salt consumption during the last twenty years teach us. An examination of these figures shows that, during the five years that followed the reduction of the salt duty in 1882, the total consumption of salt advanced from 28.37 millions of maunds to 33.71 millions—an increase of 3.35 million maunds or fully 18 per cent. In 1887-88, the duty was raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 a maund, which not only arrested the steady increase of the previous five years, but actually led to a reduced consumption during the next four years, and this in spite of the fact that the figures for these years included for the first time the figures of salt consumption in Upper Burma. It was not till 1891-92 that the ground thus lost was again recovered, but since then consumption has remained virtually stationary—only a very slight advance of less than 6 per cent. being recorded in 14 years as against an increase of 18 per cent. in 5 years previous to the enhancement of the salt duty.

Again, speaking on the Government of India's Financial Statement for 1907, Gokhale said:—

It is a matter of deep and sincere satisfaction to me that the Government has effected a further reduction in the duty on salt, which will now stand at the uniform rate of Ree. 1 per maund both in India and in Burma ..... I know my Honble friend, the Finance Member holds what may be called orthodox official views on this subject. The Council will remember that last year he told us in his concluding remarks on the Budget, that he "never believed that the tax pressed with undue severity even on the poor." Again this year he says that "the salt tax is the only contribution towards the public expenditure that is made by a large number of people." Now the former statement is contradicted by the rapid rise in the consumption of salt which has taken place in response to each successive lowering of the duty and which the Hon'ble Member himself describes as "remarkable." No one is ever likely to stint himself in regard to a prime necessary of life such as salt, unless driven to do so by sheer inability to buy the required quantity. No one again is likely to purchase more of it than he needs, simply because it is cheaper than it was before. And I think that the remarkable expansion of consumption that has taken place since the duty was first lowered in 1903—from 36 1/2 million maunds, the average for the three years immediately preceding 1903, to 43 1/4 millions, which is the Hon'ble Member's cautious estimate for the coming year, an increase of nearly 20 per cent. in five years—is conclusive evidence of the fact that a high rate of duty entails serious privation and suffering to the poorer classes of the people.

GOVT. MONOPOLY OF SALT.

Supporters of the Government's policy frequently point to the fact that at the present day, while there is no Government monopoly of salt in India, there is a salt monopoly in Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, Japan, Roumania and Spain, and there is a similar tax on salt in Brazil, Bulgaria, France, the Netherlands and Venezuela; that the tax is, moreover, the same on all kinds of salt whether indigenous or imported. It must be admitted that there is no Government monopoly of salt in India, but in regard to the comparison with taxes levied in other countries, a conclusive reply may again be found in the speeches of Mr. Gakhale:—

The Finance Member gives an interesting table in his statement to compare the incidence of the salt duty in this country with what is in some European countries...before the Hon'ble Member's comparison can pass muster, it is necessary that he should give us separately the rates of the excise duty and the import duty on salt in those countries which he mentions: for when a country has a strongly protectionist fiscal system, heavy import duties may exist side by side with light excise duties. . . To gauge correctly the comparative pressure of a tax in different countries, we must take into account not merely the amount of the tax paid per head in each country, but also the ratio of that amount to the average income per head. So judged, the salt tax will be found even to-day to press more heavily on the people of India than on any other people.

FAVOURING CHESHIRE.

At the same time certain claims have to be acknowledged on behalf of the Government. It is for instance, in the interest of the majority that the salt mines of the Punjab and the North-West Frontier should be in Government hands, to obviate the danger of profiteering by private capitalists. Elsewhere the Government is giving encouragement to private enterprise. The question of freight alone determines what areas shall be supplied by foreign or Indian sources. Moreover, only one-fifth of the imported salt comes from the United Kingdom, whilst two-fifth of the imported from Aden, where the merchants are chiefly Indian, a fact which disproves the charge levied against the Government of favouring the interests of Cheshire.

It is in fact in the interests of the poorer classes that salt should never be permitted to become a commodity for private profiteering. Its methods of production and distribution should be so modernized and controlled as to ensure its wholesomeness for consumption and a price within the reach of all. With this object a beneficent system of state control should certainly continue. Rationalization of the salt industry in India would tend to reduce the cost of production while guaranteeing a high standard of purity in the article. It would lower the market value of salt, and stimulate an increased demand. Its use as a necessary commodity would greatly enhance the health and happiness of millions of workers who can now ill afford the luxury of a pinch of salt in their pot of rice. Even at the expense of an increase in the income tax, a moderate ad valorem duty similar to that which existed during the pre-British period, would stand justified in the eyes of the world.

THIN AND OF SHE WEDGE.

Finally let us look at the position to-day: Having regard to recent increase in the duty, and to the proposals of the committee quoted above, it would seem that there is little hope of a reduction in the salt duty in the near future. The terms of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement, quoted at the beginning of this article, deserve in this connection more than a passing notice. To understand the true import of the agreement, it is necessary to remember the penal provisions of the existing Salt Act, made expressly for the protection of the salt revenue. Exceptions have been made by executive orders for the benefit of local areas, and Lord Irwin's Government has agreed to make a further extension of these exceptions possible. This is the thin end of the wedge of that principle which was enunciated by the late Professor Fawcett, when he said that salt should be "as free as the air we breathe and the water we drink." Provided salt is not manufactured on a factory basis by any company or individual, there is no reason why, in local areas where there are natural facilities, the poverty-stricken masses, consisting of over eighty million people, should not make or collect what salt they can for their own domestic consumption. This cannot affect the Government revenues to any appreciable extent, and it does remove in part a long-standing grievance.—"Indian Affairs."

CAMP OF THE FALLEN.

Better to face the goal beyond our scalling
Quiet at last, knowing the end has come,
Rather than with our lowered banners trailing
To take the paths of safety leading home.
In vain shall any lesser lights be burning
For us who glimpsed the Vision from afar;
We shall go down the road of unreturning,
Broken and spent but faithful to a star.
Oh, let them say when men shall tell our story:
"True was their quest, deep-loved, though unattained;
Their futile striving held some seeds of glory,
Their shattered dreams the heights they never gained."

IMOGEN CLARK.
—N. Y. "Times".

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THE CHILDREN'S CHARTER

Rights Of Child The First Rights Of Citizenship

President Hoover's White House Conference on Child Health and Protection recognizing the rights of the child as the first rights of citizenship pledges itself to these aims for the children of America:

I. For every child spiritual and moral training to help him to stand firm under the pressure of life.

II. For every child understanding and the guarding of his personality as his most precious right.

III. For every child a home and that love and security which a home provides and for that child who must receive foster care the nearest substitute for his own home.

IV. For every child full preparation for his birth, his mother receiving prenatal, natal, and postnatal care; and the establishment of such protective measures as will make child-bearing safer.

V. For every child health protection from birth through adolescence including: periodical health examinations and where needed, care of specialists and hospital treatment; regular dental examinations and care of the teeth: protective and preventive measures against communicable diseases: the insuring of pure food, pure milk, and pure water.

VI. For every child from birth through adolescence promotion of health, including health instruction and a health programme wholesome physical and mental recreation, with teachers and leaders adequately trained.

VII. For every child a dwelling-place sanitary and wholesome, with reasonable provisions for privacy, free from conditions which tend to thwart his development, and a home environment harmonous and enriching.

VIII. For every child a school which is safe from hazards, sanitary properly equipped, lighted, and ventilated. For younger children nursery schools and kindergartens to supplement home care.

IX. For every child a community which recognises and plans for the needs, protects him against physical dangers, moral hazards, and disease provides him with safe and wholesome places for play and recreation; and makes provision for his cultural and social needs.

X. For every child an education which through the discovery and development of his individual abilities, prepares him for life; and through training and vocational guidance prepares him for a living which will yield him the maximum of satisfaction.

XI. For every child such teaching and training as will prepare him for successful parenthood, home-making and the rights of citizenship and for parents, supplementary training to fit them to deal wisely with the problems of parenthood.

XII. For every child education for safety and protection against accidents to which modern conditions subject him—those to which he is directly exposed and those which, through loss of maiming of his parents, affects him directly.

XIII. For every child who is blind, deaf crippled or otherwise, physically handicapped, such measures as will early discovsr and diagnose his handicap, provide care and treatment, and so train him that he may become an asset to society rather than a liability. Expenses of these services should be borne publicly where they can not be privately met.

XIV. For every child who is in conflict with society the right to be dealt with intelligently as society's charge, not society's out-caste, with the home, the school the church, the court and the institution when needed, shaped to return him whenever possible to the normal stream of life.

XV. For every child the right to grow up in a family with an adequate standard of living and the security of a stable income as the surest safeguard against social handicaps.

XVI. For every child protection against labour that stunts growth, either physical or mental, that limits education that deprives children of the right of comradeship, of play and of joy.

XVII. For every rural child as satisfactory schooling and health services as for the city child and an extension to rural families of social recreational and cultural facilities.

XVIII. To supplement the home and the school in the training of youth, and to return to them those interests of which modern life tends to cheat children, every stimulation and encouragement should be given to the extension and development of the voluntary youth organizations.

XIX. To make everywhere available these minimum potections of the health and welfare of children there should be a district, country, or community organization for health, education and welfare, with full-time officials coordinating with state-wide programme which will be responsible to a nation-wide service to general information statistis, and scientific research. This should include: a) Trained, full-time public health officials, with public health nurses, sanitary inspection and laboratory workers: (b) available hospitals pecs; (c) full-time public welfare service for the relief, aid, and guidance of children in special need due to poverty, misfortune, or behaviour difficulties and for the protection of children from abuse, neglect, exploitation or moral hazard.

For every child these rights, regardless of race or colour, or situation, wherever he may live under the protection of the American flag.

"MONSTROUS DISASTER" TO BRITISH EMPIRE

Churchill In A Tearful Mood.

Mr. Churchill was entertained at dinner by the 1900 Club at the May Fair Hotel. Colonel Gretton, M.P., was in the chair.

Lord Darling proposed the health of Mr. Churchill.

Mr. Churchill, in reply, spoke of the danger of being involved too closely in the Socialist policy in India. He said he did not make any accusation against the Socialist Party of bad faith in their relations with the Conservative Party, but he did say that it was much better that the two parties should not have any relations at all. (Cheers). It was the duty of the Conservative Party to put some resisting force into the discussion of the Indian problem. The Conservatives would do much better if they kept to themselves and developed their own point of view. That did but mean that they should cut themselves from any happy solution or peaceful argeement which might be achieved by consultation with all the parties and elements involved in the Indian question. But, in his belief, the Conservatives would play their part much better if they were independent in their judgment and not drawn, enticed, step by step, into positions which it was impossible for the country to make good. (Cheers).

Let them consider one or two mistakes into which they had been drawn, not by their own error but by the fact that they had been going along the same way in much too generous confidence. First there was the declaration in favour of Dominion Status in India. Every one who had studied the problem knew that that was quite impossible in any times that they would see. Then, having been drawn into the conclusions of the Round-Table Conference, which were far in advance of anything contemplated by the Simon Commission, they were drawn into a position far in advance of those conclusions. Then there was the Gandhi-Irwin movement, which he had no hesitation in characterizing as a great disaster—humiliation and negation to this country. If all those steps had been taken by a responsible Socialist administration and Conservatives had entered their comments he was of opinion that they would have retained a greater vitality and force for the discussions at a later stage. What had this three-party co-operation produced? Mr. Gandhi was now being elevated to a position of almost being chief plenipotentiary to deal with Great Britain. What a monstrous disaster. (Cheers.) Where were we going? We were approaching a position where there would be a violent collision. When the breakdown and deadlock occurred, as it must and would occur, we should have to fall back on that policy of simple manful, courageous discharge of our duty in India—a duty which all along had been staring us in the face.

DISASTERS IN THE EAST.

Let them look at the disasters which the Socialists had brought in their short tenure upon our external affairs—in India and Egypt bloodshed and horrible deeds done, decline of British authority, the withdrawal of our influence, the debasement of our prestige, the recall of Governors who discharged their duty with sagacity. That had been followed in Egypt by disturbances in the streets and hundreds of people killed and wounded; and in India had led to that detestable catastrophe, the second massacre of Cawnpore. All those disasters arose from one cause alone—namely, lack of confidence on the part of British statesmen and administrators in their mission and in their power to discharge that mission. We had acquired in bygone generations enormous authority over the East. That authority had been securely founded because it had been exercised in the interests of the population there, because it had given for the first time fair play and a fair share to the great trampled-down masses of the East. So long as we had courage that duty we could rule and reign and influence affairs in those regions, but once we lost our confidence that we had that right and duty—as well as the power—then nothing but shame and misery could come to us. (Cheers.) Let the Conservative Party recover its full independence with regard to any policy pursued by the Socialist Party, either in India or Egypt. Let them look forward with a resolve to assist in any way in any worthy and harmonious solution of their difficulties, but let them do it as free men. Do not let them on any account be panalysed from stating their case.

ENHANCEMENT IN RATES OF POST PARCELS.

Hindustani Merchants' Protest

The following is a copy of the letter addressed on 17th instant by the Committee of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association to the Government of India in the Commerce Department protesting against the enhancement in the rates of inland post parcels brought into force from the 15th instant:—

Sir,—We are directed by the committee of our Association to protest against the enhancement in the existing rate of three annas to four annas brought into force from the 15th of this month of inland post parcel exceeding 20 tolas and for every 40 tolas or fractions thereof but not exceeding 440 tolas in weight.

It is really to be regretted that the Government have added this burden on trade and business, which are already in a very bad state on account of the unprecedented depression. Such steps on the part of the Government to increase taxes in rates are sure to cause deep resentment and discontentment in the commercial community. Our committee fully appreciate that the Government is compelled to take such steps to make up deficit, but it would most respectfully point out that the deficit should be made up by retrenchment and not by imposing further burdens on trade. Our committee therefore earnestly request the Government to recensider the matter and to withdraw the enhancement effected."

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50-52, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

Whatt he People Say

PROFESSION & PRACTICE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,— The declared policy of the Government has been the prohibition of all intoxicants liquor &c., in the Bombay Presidency. In spite of this pronouncement, now and oft, in the Council and outside, the Government has been resorting to various means and devices with quite the contrary results. To quote only a single instance the drug known as "Charas" once forbidden by law has been reintroduced from the current official year, to secure about two lacs of rupees, at the sacrifice of all private morals and hundreds of precious human lives. It is notorious that "Charas" is a poisonous thing eating up the vitals of human body and corrupting human mind. The results of this re-introduction has been the falling down in the consumption of "Bhang", "Ganja" and "Opium."

The smugglers of this commodity will now revert to opium smuggling and the Government will suffer terribly in opium revenue. It was the policy of the Government not to allow liquor shops in the close vicinity of Cinema and other entertainment places; certain Cinema establishments are allowed to sell liquor to the frequenters of their shows only, and not to outside non attending members of the public. The closing hour of refreshment bars is upto 11 p.m. whereas the cinemas are allowed to sell upto 12-30 a.m. and when the ordinary local bars are closed, people will succumb to the temptation of having drinks at such cinema bars. As if this were nothing a certain cinema bar has applied for a refreshment room license to sell and supply drinks to the public from morning to late at night upto 12-30 a.m. Is this fair and just on the part of the Government to grant such licenses? A bad example will be set on foot, as, if one cinema bar is turned into a refreshment room, others will apply and follow suit and how will the Government act contrary to their own acts and deeds? An open temptation will be put before the non-drinking public as such cinema shows are frequented by both the drinking as well as non-drinking members of the public.

The present Excise Minister has proclaimed from the house-tops the total prohibition to be the goal and policy of the Government. The result is quite the reverse. New things are coming into existence tending to the increase of consumption for paltry pelf, endangering health and morality of the members of the public.

One cannot say how far the Government will stick to this policy of drift and run on blindly at the risk, loss, and sacrifice of health, morals and life of body politic, and immorally enhancing revenue. How long will the public suffer and groan under this system, I leave you, sir, Editor, and your readers to judge.—Yours, etc.

B. C. D.

Fort, Bombay.

SALARIED EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The first impression I formed after reading the lengthy comments of "Scrutator" in the columns of the "Indian Daily Mail" of Monday was "let Heaven save the salaried employees, the workers, the Socialists and the capitalists from the 'Scrutator' type of man."

Let me explain matters fully. Although a printed copy containing the full text of the presidential address of Mr. Brelvi was forwarded to the "Scrutator" for favour of publication in his esteemed paper, his hurry and anxiety to help the salaried employees were evidently so very great that he had hardly time enough to cull from here and there a few sentences which his mature judgment thought worthy of being closely scrutinised by the public and had them printed in an obscure corner of his paper. But, thank God, in his zeal to expose Mr. Brelvi he had to devote three-fourths of a full page to give vent to his own pet views of Socialism. This, indeed, is a very great gain to the Bombay salaried employees. Many who were fortunate enough to get at the wisdom of "Scrutator" came to me rather embarrassed at the new version of Socialism vouchsafed to the world by "Scrutator." But on reflection they thought that he might be engaged in his favourite pastime of "suppresio veri and suggestio falsi" so they wrote to the Secretaries of the Conference for copies of the full text of Mr. Brelvi's speech and on reading the same they are satisfied that neither time nor experience has added to the intellectual honesty of "Scrutator."

In his enthusiasm to support his capitalist employers poor "Scrutator" mixes up everything and raises such a storm of unmeaning words that the last vestige of reasoning faculty that he might possess is swept away by the whirlwind of confusion he creates. To any sane reader of his views it cannot remain in doubt that he wants to detract from the merits of the brilliant speech of Mr. Brelvi. In one breath "Scrutator" speaks of salaries employees, political organisations, machinery of Government, Socialism, capitalism Congress, the Karachi resolution so on and so forth.

"Scrutator" seems to be at great pains to explain what he exactly understands by Socialism. In his perturbed and imaginative state of mind he is reminded of the old mode of Socialism of half a century ago—the Socialism of the good old stumping of Mac and Phillip orating from soap boxes and market places. Then he attempts to analyse Mr. Brelvi's speech and says that Mr. Brelvi wants "nationalisation of all sort of things and to wage war against capitalism." I wonder whether "Scrutator" had the time or patience to go through carefully Mr. Brelvi's speech for the latter clearly and unequivocally explains: "Man is not born for bread alone. He is endowed with personality and with faculties, creative and others the play of which leads to the enrichment of his life and that of those around him. To-day for the vast majority of human beings the joy of life is non-existent because of their pre-occupation with the struggle for bread. Our society will be truly civilised only when economic activities occupy a dwindling part in life and an increasing part of human energy is liberated for creative activities and for the satisfaction of the urge for knowledge, thought beauty, joy, friendship and love which is born with every human being but which under the present economic order is starved in all but a very few of them. Socialism means the establishment of such a society."

As any other mealy-mouthed exponent of the Capitalist class "Scrutator" spares not the Soviet system of Russia and its leaders and terms the whole thing as "the worst form of oligarchical autocracy". The accusation of "Scrutator" that Mr. Brelvi wants "it" and thinks that he can, indeed, get "it" (a communist regime) is very mischievous, if not a poor reading of Mr. Brelvi's thoughts and words. In explaining his position Mr. Brelvi made only a passing reference to Russia saying that "except perhaps Russia there is no country in the world where the workers by hand and by brain have come to their own and the Socialist party in every country has to meet the formidable opposition of influential and powerful political parties." He rightly blames parasities of "Scrutator's" type by plainly saying "vested interests of capitalism and landlordism will strive hard to prevent" anybody from carrying out a socialist programme."

"Scrutator" says that he holds no brief for the idle rich who, as Mr. Brelvi says, "after an indifferent education flit from one pleasure to another for the rest of their lives, living on the profits of industry to which they contribute nothing". This clear exposition seems to have really moved "Scrutator" deeply but he has no kind word to say about the the contents of the other pan of the scale, wherein Mr. Brelvi refers to "those thousands of workers by hand or by brain who toil from sunrise to sunset with hardly any pleasure in life but a thousand worries and the hundreds who wander from office to office in vain search for employment." I hasten to join "Scrutator" in extending my sympathy towards those rich men who are not without their due proportion of hard work.

The greatest and at the same time the most silly charge which "Scrutator" hurls at Mr. Brelvi is "his advises to the salaried employees is directly creating hatred towards individuals and not towards capitalism". Is "Scrutator" capable of understanding simple English? Mr. Brelvi says: "Capitalism must go because it can exist only by postituting the true purpose of industry, which should be the service of society to that the personal gain and advancement of the few who have obtained control over the means of production and so far as industry is concerned are virtually a law unto themselves."

"Scrutator" concludes with a parental admonition reminiscent of the grand mother "the improvement (Socialism) is not going to come in a few years." He, therefore, suggests the golden principle which appears to him to be a fundamental one "Live and let live—the future of the world lies in co-operation." This is, indeed, the dictum of a pious oracle. But this gloomy philosophical solution of deep-rooted economic distress will be neither acceptable to the employed nor helpful to the employers in the year of Grace 1931. How can there be a compromise between labour and capital—between the employer and the employee—when the workers have no guarantee for a living wage, no adequate provision for their children, for old age or when unemployed or sick or when unable to do work? Will "Scrutator" answer?—Yours, etc.,

E. V. S. MANIAM.

ANANDILAL PODAR SCHOOL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the account, under the above caption, which appears on page 9 of your issue of the 15th instant, I shall feel much obliged of you will be kind enough, in the interests of truth, to publish the following.

Your correspondent praises the teaching of the School on the plea that 29 out of 37 students passed at the last Matriculation Examination. May I supplement this excellent information by a few details? Out of the 29 who passed, 18 were second-year students, 8 were third-year students, and all these 25 were not students of this School in their pre-matriculation classes! Thus, only 4 pass out of 13 who had attended the School during the four years of its existence.

The students of the present Matriculation class are nearly one year behind their brothers in Bombay Schools. This is fully borne out by the progress made by these students during the three years they have attended this School. May one pertinently inquire what the teachers have been doing during this period of three years if, at the end of it, the students have completed the course of Standard V in Sanskrit and have done only Mogul and Tudor periods in the Indian and British Histories, and have only been taught to write essays on themes which are set to IV standard boys? And the very students will be examined by the University in three times the course they have done in three years after only nine months? Are the students having a fair trial?

The School authorities will, therefore do well to speed up this class by shedding off unnecessary items in the arrear course and soon bring the students in a line with their brothers in Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

M. C. YAJNIK,
B.A., LL.B.

Block B, Central Buildings,
Godhbunder Road,
Santa Cruz, June 16.

BLINDNESS IN INDIA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

An interesting letter from Mr. R. C. Hutchinson, under the above heading, appears in the "Times of India" issue of 5th June 1931. It deserves serious attention at the hands of all who have the welfare of the Indian masses at heart and will amply repay perusal.

To what vast, but avoidable, extent Blindness has spread in India, does not seem to be sufficiently known or widely appreciated in this Country. This is the reason why so little has been done, in India, to fight this dread disease, so far, on an appreciably large scale. It is true that there are several schools for the Blind, throughout India but there are not many agencies, public or private, in this country, that make the "Prevention and Cure of Blindness" their sole aim and object, with the exception of the Blind Relief Association of Bombay—an institution about eleven years old—and its two younger sisters, the All India Blind Relief Association, also of Bombay, and the Blind Relief Association of Nagpur, both young institutions of about two to three years' standing What can these three alone do in the vast Indian Continent which accommodates one fifth of the whole human race!

The Punjab, Central India, the United Provinces, Rajputana and Kathiawar are fairly hot and dry regions where Blindness is playing havoc in full force, but it is a sad comment on Indian public spirit that, no Association for Blind Relief, has, so far, been organized to remedy the fast expanding and dread scourge of Blindness throughout the length and breadth of this vast Area.

"To every leper in India, we have two deaf-mutes and five totally blind persons": and most of these unhappy sightless people could have been cured if attended to in time. To such an extent has public apathy added to the number of the blind in India that it is computed, on reliable authority that, "in the whole world, there are about six million totally blind persons," out of which total no less "than one and a half million are accounted for by India alone!" What an unenviable distinction for this land of Ancient Sages which leads the rest of the world in the number of the blind that are allowed to go uncared for in this country?

It is hopeless to look to the Government alone to help us in these matters. Even Heaven helps those alone "who help themselves." It behoves us, therefore, to establish Blind Relief Associations, all over India, like the too few ones who are already working in the field. In the meantime, dear Editor, is it not the the duty of every one of your readers to help with funds the existing institutions in their up hill work in a field that is so vast and yet so little explored?

The older Blind Relief Association of Bombay, has its head office at Kalbadevi Road, (Bombay 2), and has Free Eye Hospitals at Surat, Bulsar, Chalisgaon, Anand and Bijapur. The All India Blind Relief Association is housed in the Bombay Town Hall premises and has Free Eye Hospitals at Palanpur and Mirpurkhas—Sind. The Nagpur Association looks to the needs of the Central Provinces in this matter. Detailed reports of their work can be had free by writing to the Secretaries of these institutions respectively and will be found to be an interesting study.

Delays are dangerous. The attention of all philanthropically inclined Indians and Anglo-Indians is seriously invicated to this singularly neglected field for charitable help. Let us gird up our loins and try to wipe off the reproach of India possessing one fourth the total blind population of the whole world!—Yours, etc.,

"A SOFT HEARTED INDIAN."

June 13.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY AND INDIGENOUS INDUSTRY

To the editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following in your esteemed paper:—

Many of your readers interested in Bombay University affairs will remember that Dr. A. G. Viegas has been for some time past endeavouring to induce the University to establish a Technological College, but for one reason or the other the Senate is postponing the idea.

The public must also have noticed that the "Rajabai" Tower clock has been very often going on strike for some years past and ceases to work. We are told that the University authorities are considering whether the present clock should be replaced with one electrically driven instead of often effecting repairs to it. It is rumoured that an order would shortly be placed with a European firm in this connection. If this be the fact it looks quite consistent with the apathy shown by the University authorities for the establishment of a College of Techonology. We are also informed that an indigenous electric clock manufacturing concern has approached the University authorities to give them a trial to put the present clock in order or to replace the same with an electric clock of their own manufacture but their request has been brushed aside on the ground that they have made a chiming and striking clock. This excuse for rejecting this Swadeshi concern's claim and proposals, seems to be a stereotyped one, for, the concern, we are informed, is prepared to give guarantee for the satisfactory conduct of the work with which it would be entrusted. Is it not in the fitness of things that the University authorities should encourage local indigenous talent?

We hope, therefore, the University authorities, before placing the order for Rajabai Tower Clock with any foreign concern or manufacturers, will give a trial to a Swadeshi concern, and will not miss the opportunity before them to encourage indigenous industry and enterprise.—Yours, etc.,

V. V. OAK.

Mohan Bldg.,
Girgaum,
Bombay June 7.

"GROWING LONG STAPLE COTTON IN INDIA"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your yesterday's issue has appeared a letter from the Agents of Bharatkhand Textile Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad, explaining the difficulties put in their way by Government in these Mill Agents' desire to experiment in growing long-staple cotton in India out of Egyptian cotton seeds, which they had imported. This letter deserves the utmost and immediate attention of our nationalist members of the Legislative Assembly, who should do their level best in the next session of the legislature at Simla to hackle the Government members concerned and take them severely to task for the most shabby and neglectful manner in which the request of these mill people was handled, as could be seen from their correspondence on the subject addressed to the Education, Health and Lands Secretary to the Government of India.

Theirs is a genuine grievance and it is only in India that such things could happen, simply because of the present system of the Government. I do not think matters like this would at all be tolerated for a moment in any civilized country.

It is argued that the import of foreign cotton seeds is altogether prohibited in India by a Government resolution and that it is for the good of India itself, because thereby the foreign cotton diseases are kept away from Indian cotton, species is simply a camouflage as it is not understood why there should be such a strict prohibition when it is not denied that India needs very badly and on a large scale long staple cotton, which, without importing long staple cotton seeds from Egypt or other countries, would be an impossibility. There could be some strict rules regulating the import of foreign cotton seeds such as proper fumigation at the time of import, but to prohibit entirely the importation is nothing but a great handicap to Indian Agriculturists as well as Mill-owners.

It is most desirable therefore that the Mill-owners' Associations, the Indian Chambers of Commerce, the Indian Legislatures as well as other bodies connected with this subject should raise a strong voice protesting against such an irresponsible manner, in which this subject is being treated by the Government in India and they should not sit at rest until the matter is put aright satisfactorily.—Yours, truly,

PADAM P. D. GATI,

Ahmedabad, June 17.

Rugby.—Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships began on Monday and draw was made on Wednesday.—B.O.W.

Rugby.—In Women's International Tennis at Eastbourne, on Wednesday Britain defeated France winning all six matches.—B.O.W.

Rugby.—It is officially announced that Lord Salisbury has ceased to act as Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords and that Lord Hailsham who has been acting as Deputy owing to Lord Salisbury's recent ill-health has at Mr. Baldwin's request taken over post for the period of the present Parliament.—B.O.W.

Rugby.—Mr. Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday night from New York in Cunard Liner "Mauretania." He stated his visit was purely personal, and he had not come to England to meet any financiers officially. He would make stay of a week or so and see his son who is at Cambridge University. He called on Mr. MacDonald on Wednesday afternoon.—B.O.W.

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PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

—:o:—

How British Dominions Have Secured It.

Mr. Dhirendra Nath Sen, Lecturer, Calcutta University, writes in "India To-morrow":

The racial problem in South Africa has been in no way less serious and less acute than in the dominion of Canada. In addition to the native races and the large mass of coloured population from India and other parts of Asia, the two principal communities inhabiting the Union are the English and the Dutch. Claiming equal rights and privileges and distracted by mutual jealousies these two communities have gone through a series of struggles with each other. The problem has not yet been solved completely and to the entire satisfaction of races concerned. But the Union of South Africa Act of 1909 has provided for certain safeguards which have removed to a considerable extent the probable causes of friction. Sec. 137 of the Act for example lays-down that both the English and the Dutch languages should be used as the official language of the Union and be treated on a footing of equality and possess and enjoy equal freedom rights and privileges. All records, journals and proceedings of Parliament should be kept in Dutch and English and all bills, acts and notices of general public importance and interests issued by the Government must be in both the languages. This law was not accepted by all the English delegates without considerable reluctance, for they considered it as humiliating surrender to the unjust demands of the Dutch. Prof. Keith points it that the Dutch language has always enjoyed a fair amount of consideration but no equality of status with English. In the Transvaal and Orange River colony it had not been quite equal while in Natal it had no right whatsoever. The measure was unreal in as much as the customary spoken language of the Boers was not Dutch but African. The act specifically mentioned the Dutch language as the literary speech of Netherlands but it was claimed in 1925 that the language to be used as Dutch was really the African. The unreal position of the original laws has thus been mitigated. The officials speaking the Dutch language got an undue advantage over those speaking the English language because knowledge of English on the part of a Dutch official is from cultural point of view more useful than the learning of African on the part of an English official. When he assumed the reins of Government General Hartzog claimed under the constitution for the Dutch language not a position of equality but one of predominance. The Prime Minister's ambition was nullified by his successor General Botha who succeeded in arriving at a compromise. The proposal to make Dutch compulsory was modified and the provinces agreed in return to take steps to promote and popularise the use and study of the Dutch language. Up to the 4th standard the child was to be taught and instructed in home language and the parent was given the right to ask for its child learning through the medium of either language. After the 4th standard both the languages were to be used as media of instruction unless of course the parents objected to that procedure where, if there were enough people, separate classes were to be arranged for. Teachers were expected to pass the highest examinations in both the languages with a higher standard in one, but it was clearly stated at the same time that the teachers then in service would not be removed from office or in any way penalized by reason of lack of knowledge of one other language provided they were otherwise competent. So far the Dutch language is concerned it is generally held that it means both the Dutch and the African language. There was a good deal of hesitation and discussion over the official recognision of African. Records however are there to show that the dialect has been in the past and is used now for hansard and answers to University questions.

Then there is section 91 according to which the administrator is called upon to cause two fair copies of each ordinance promulgated by him and assented to by the Governor-General in Council, one being in English and the other being in Dutch to be enrolled on record in the office of the Registrar of the appellate division of the supreme court of the South Africa. The Governor-General has to sign only one of the copies and in case of conflict between the two copies thus deposited that signed by the Governor-General shall prevail. Section 145 provides that the services of persons in public employments of any of the colonies shall not be dispensed with by reason of their want of knowledge of either Dutch or English language. Nor can the dismissal take place under the law when any such officer is transferred from one place to another. Dr. Nathan complains that the lack of knowledge of native languages is the usual and the marked defect of the South African public service which is recruited on a very low standard. As a result the efficiency of administration suffers gravely mainly because of the existence of two places of Government, viz., Administration in Pretoria and Legislation at Capetown.

IN IRELAND.

Ireland has for centuries been the centre of political and religious turmoil. While Northern Ireland was mostly inhabited by Protestants those residing in the South belong to their own Catholic church. In addition to these there was also the language difficulty in that Southern Ireland claimed to use its own dialect in business, legal and administrative affairs. The problem has to some extent been solved by dividing Ireland into two parts and by constituting Southern Ireland a practically independent and sovereign state known as the Irish Free State. We shall not discuss the position of Ulster which still continues to owe legal, political and constitutional allegiance to Westminster and is not therefore a separate political entity. But it is necessary for our purpose to examine the law in Irish Free State which has for its object the protection of the interests of religious and linguistic minority.

Article 4 of the constitution of the Irsh Free State makes the Irish language the national language of the State. It lays down at the same time that the English shall be equally recognised as official language. The Parliament of the State otherwise known as Oireachtas is however given power to make necessary and special provisions for districts or areas in which only one language is in general use. Further Article 42 enjoins upon the clerk of any officer as the Dail-Eirenan may appoint for the purpose to cause two copies of any laws passed to be made, one being in the Irish language and the other in English one of which copies being required to be signed by the representatives of the Crown. In case of conflict between the two copies so prepared that signed by the representative of the Crown should be held valid. It may be recalled that the similar provision has been made in the union of South Africa and it does not mean and is never to be assumed that the Governor-General would always sign the English version of the law. The trouble arose in 1911 over this question in South Africa.

The Irish Free State has made a departure from the normal rule observed in Britain and in other dominions that the fundamental rights of the people are not defined or incorporated in the constitutions on the continental model. In Ireland we find that these rights form part of the written constitution of the country. This is connected with the question of protection in as much as no protection is possible unless certain essential rights of citizenship are guaranteed and properly and adequately enforced. It is not to be inferred however that the British citizens do not enjoy these rights or that the inhabitants of the dominions have been deprived of them altogether. In an earlier chapter we have referred to the rule of law under which personal liberty of English citizen has been clearly safeguarded. They can not be made to suffer in body or goods except for a definite breach of law administered by an ordinary Court in its ordinary jurisdiction. Besides there are other safeguards provided for in the Magna Carta and the Bill of Rights, the petition of Rights and the Law of Habeas Corpus. They are supplemented by a long series of judicial decisions which the Executive or the police can not violate or abrogate with impunity. The Self-Governing dominions have adopted in practice all those conventions and usages derived mostly from English Common Law. The Irish Free State, we have already seen, has gone further and put them into the constitution. Now under Art. 6 of the constitution the liberty of the person is treated as inviolable and no person can be deprived of his liberty except in accordance with law. Again upon complaint made by or on behalf of any person that he is being detained illegally the High Court and any every judge thereof shall forthwith enter into the complaint and are empowered to issue an order requiring the authorities to whose custody such person has been committed, to produce the body of the person so detained, before such court or judge without delay and to certify in writing as to the cause of detention. The High Court or any judge thereof shall thereupon order the release of such person unless satisfied that he is being detained in accordance with law. Article 7 guarantees the inviolability of private dwellings which it is laid down shall not be forcibly entered except in accordance with due process of the law. No person shall be tried on a criminal charge except to the jury save for minor offences by summary court and for military offences. It is provided under Art 70 that extraordinary courts shall not be re-established save and except those military tribunals authorised by law to deal with military offences against military law. The jurisdiction of such military tribunals shall not be extended or exercised except in times of war or armed rebellions and for acts committed during such times and in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by law, such jurisdictions shall not be valid in any area in which all civil courts are open and are capable of being held and no person shall be removed from one area to another for the purpose of creating such jurisdiction. Under Art. 8 freedom of conscience and free protession and practice of religion are, subject to public order and morality, assured to every citizen. No law can be made either directly or indirectly to endow any religion or prohibit or restrict free exercise of religion or give any preference or imposing any disability on account of religious beliefs and status or affect the judiciary right of any child to attend the school, receiving public money without attending the religious instructions in the school or make any discrimination in respect of state and between schools under the management of different denominations or divert from any religious denominations or any educational institution any of its property save for the purpose of roads, railways, lighting, water or drainage works or other works of public utility and on payment of compensation. According to Art 9 citizens are guaranteed for purposes not opposed to public morality, the right of free expression of opinion as well as the right to assemble at meetings and to form associations and unions. Laws regulating the manner in which such rights may be exercised shall contend no religious or political class distinction. Art 10 confers on all citizens of Irish Free State irrespective of their language or religious persuation the right to free elementary education. In order to secure fair representation of all classes of people in the legislature it has been provided in section 26 that members shall be elected on the principle of proportional representation.

Unlike other dominions the Irish Free State has taken special care to define in the constitution itself, its law of nationality. Of course Canada and South Africa have evolved by local acts of their respective legislatures, local laws of citizenship in addition to the general rights of British citizens which have been conferred by an act of Westminster. The constitutional position of Irish Free State is peculiar and interesting in that it has gone beyond jurisdiction of the Imperial Parliament. All the inhabitants of Ireland who satisfy the condition of law of nationality which forms part of the constitution are admitted to all the rights and privileges that have been enumerated. The relevant law on the subject is embodied in Art. 3 which states that every person without distinction of sect domiciled in the area covered by the Irish Free State at the time of the coming into operation of the present constitution who was born in Ireland or either of whose parents was born there or who has ordinarily been a resident there for not less than 7 years is a citizen of the state and as such shall enjoy the privileges and be subject to the obligations of such citizenship. This law is subjected to the proviso that any such person being a citizen of another state may elect not to accept Irish citizenship and that the conditions governing the future citizenship and the termination of the citizenship in the Free State shall be dtermined by law. No discrimination racial religious or otherwise is permitted under the law but it is clear also that no one is entitled to claim equality of status or treatment with a citizen unless he has satisfied the conditions laid down in Article 3.

IN AUSTRALIA.

In Australia statutory safeguards against discrimination in favour of one class of citizens as against another are not very many. But there are one or two sections in the Commonwealth Act of 1900, which guarantees equality of treatment to all religious sects. It is laid down in section 116 that the commonwealth shall not make any law for the purpose of establishing any religion or imposing any religious observance or prohibiting the free exercise of any religion and that no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any public office or trust in Australia. Section 117 and 118 place all the states in the commonwealth and their respective people on footing of equality. The subject of the Crown, resident in any state shall not be subject to any disability or discrimination which would not be equally applicable to them if they were subjects of the Crown, resident in such other state. Full faith and credit must be given throughout the Commonwealth to the laws, public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of each and every state so far as house of representative is concerned. Section 24 prescribes number of members to be chosen in the several states and it is provided that the representation should be in proportion to the respective numbers of the people The manner in which the number is to be determined is also defined and specified. There is of course no law regulating the representation of the various states in the executive government of the commonwealth but the usual practice is that efforts are made to secure for each state one member of the cabinet even if he be only an honorary minister and not to have too many ministers from one state. Prof. Keith points out that these are ends in view but not always attainable. Whatever might be the laws and practices prevalent in commonwealth all of them except 116 are calculated to secure safeguards for each individual state rather than for any particular community, sect, or religious denomination.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Naldera" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, June 22.

Bombay Legislative Council Bye-election, City European Constituency, Nomination of candidates.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—11-45 a.m.—Gramophone Records. 6-30 p.m.—Miss Manekbai Homji's stories in Gujerati. 9-20 p.m.—Saraswatibai's classical music.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH

Lady Tata, wife of Sir Dorabji Tata and daughter of Dr. Hormasji Jehangir Bhabha, died at Ruthin in Wales on 18-6-1931. Uthamna ceremony at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday, 20-6-1931, at Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Fort.

TATA OFFICE CLOSED.

The offices of the Tata concerns (including the Tata Construction Co., Ld.) closed their offices on Friday, as soon as they learnt the sad news.

POSTPONEMENT OF "AT HOME":—The Bombay Presidency Women's Council regrets to announce that owing to the death of their President Lady Tata, the At Home on Monday (22nd inst.), will not take place.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League a public condolence meeting in memory of the late Lady Dorab Tata and the late Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar will be held to-day (Saturday) the 20th inst. at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Aryan E. S. High School, Room No. 21.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 21st inst.

Superscribed Mails for Straits, Shanghai and Japan per S. S. "Celebes Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11.00 a.m. on Sunday the 21st inst.

ALOYSIAN DAY:—The Bombay Suburban Aloysian Association will celebrate the Aloysian Aday to-morrow (Sunday) with a high Mass at St. Peter's Church, Bandra at 8-30 A.M. and a dinner in the evening at 8 o'clock at the old G. I. P. Institute (Mr. Augustus Pereira's bungalow), St. Andrews Road, Bandra.

PRINCIPAL PHADNIS LECTURE—Under the auspices of the Telang Normal School, Principal S. V. Phadnis will deliver a public lecture on the "Matriculation Problem and Ratnagiri Conference Decision" to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 P.M. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Maratha High School, near Opera House Tram Terminus, Girgaum. Mr. K. G. Warty B.T., Fellow Bombay University will preside, and give away Vacation Cource Certificates to those who are eligible for it.

GOVERNMENT PEONS' UNION:—The adjourned general meeting of Government Peons' Union will be held at Maratha Kshatriya Samaj hall, Navalkar Lane, near Servants of India Society, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

KANARA RELIEF COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Kanara Relief Committee will be held on Sunday, (21st instant), at 8 A.M. (S. T.), in the Saraswat Co-operative Bul'dgs, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi.

VISALNAGARA NAGARS MEETING:—A meeting of the Visalnagara Nagar community will be held at Ghia Mansion, 1st. Floor, Shaikh Memon Street, at 8 P.M. today (Saturday) to meet Rai Bahadur Dr. D. D. Pandya, Asst. Director of Public Health, U.P., Professor of Hygiene, Lucknow University.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION:—The adjourned general meeting of the members will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 P.M. in the Association Room, Wadia Building to consider the Report of the Committee appointed at the meeting held on the 6th instant and to transact business left over last time.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Youth League will be held on the July 5. Membership Roll will be closed to-day (Saturday).

DECCAN MERCHANTS CORP. CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.:—The Annual General meeting will be held on Sunday the 21st instant at 4-30 P.M., in the Association Hall (Kandawadi Naka) to transact usual business.

All members are requested to attend.

BOMBAY PARSI CONFERENCE

Work Or Words?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our old Friend Mr. Maneckji Kavasji Patel, has always claimed to be a staunch Nationalist. He is now one of the conveners of a Parsi Political Conference, which is called upon to consider the following issues:—

(1) The position of the Parsis in the new scheme of Federal Government!

(2) Joint vs. Separate Electorates!

(3) Reservation of seats, with weightage, for Parsis!

(4) And adult suffrage.

And the ultimate object of these considerations is two-fold:—

(a) To give a mandate to the Parsi delegates to the Round Table Conference!

(b) And to submit the resolutions of the Conference to the "Home" (!) Authorities and to Mahatmaji!

We are really pained to find, that a Nationalist of Mr. Patel's type should waste his and other's precious time over such questions as Joint or Separate Electorates, and Reservation of seats! Mr. Patel, who calls himself an Indian first, and Parsi afterwards, should have been the last man to re-open these questions. For, at various Parsi meetings last year, there has been a clear denunciation of Separate Electorates, of Reservation of seats, and of the so-called Parsi Delegates to the R. T. C.! What is this new move? For whose benefit is it? Does India want words or work? Let Mr. Patel reflect.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

"ADULT SUFFRAGE NOT PRACTICAL YET"

A preliminary meeting of Parsis will be held, under the presidentship of Sir D. M. Petit, today Saturday at 4 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to give consideration to the question of the position of Pass-"vis-a-vis" the new Constitution.

Election Disputes Committee's Meetings

The General Secretaries, B. P. C. C. write:—

The Election Disputes Committee appointed by the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will meet on Saturday, the 20th June 1931 at 3 p.m. at the Congress House to hear arguments regarding "F" (Parel Ward complaints).

On Sunday, the 21st instant, the Committee will sit at 9 a.m. to consider the complaints received in repsect of "C" (Bhuleshwar), "E" (Byculla) and "G" (Dadar) Wards elections.

C WARD SATYAGRAHA CAMP

A public meeting to express sorrow at the deaths of Shriyut A. B. Kolhatkar and Shriyut Zaveri Pannalal, will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Kalbadevi, Dabholkar Wadi. Shriyut K. M. Munshi will preside and Messrs. Meherally, Purshotamdas Trikamdas, Umashanker Dixit, Manibhai Desai, Ganpatishanker Desai and S. K. Patil, Abdul Rehmantha, and others will speak.

KHOJAOSHIA—SHNA-ASHRI VOLUNTEER CORPS

The adjourned annual general meeting of the above corps will be held on Sunday (to-morrow) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Library Hall.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, June 19.

In the share market to-day jute shares showed distinctly easier tone on further selling pressure. The close was a shade steadier. In coals apart from a good demand for Raneegunge which were marked up over three points in th days trading there was nothing of interest reports. Teas were neglected.

Miscellaneous section show no change. In Seevrities Government paper and long dated bonds were lower. Others kept quiet. Following were closing quotations:—

Four per cent. loan 1960/70 73/8; five per cent bonds 1933 99/5; five per cent. loan 1939/44 92-12; five per cent. loan 1945-55 100, six per cent. bonds 1933/38 99-11.

Coals: Bokaro and Ramgur 6/2; Burra Dhemo 4; Burakur 9/12; Lakurka 1/12; New Beerbhoom 8/8 Raneegunge 32/4; Singaran "B" annas 10.

Jutes: Clivs 19/12; Empire 39; Gourepore ordy. 300; Howrah 32/14; Hukumchand Ordy. 19/4; India 25; Kamarhatty ordy. 358; Kankinarrah ordy 324; Kinnison ordy. 635; Lansdowne 112; National 19/12; Presidency 5-3.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Chemical ordy. 197; Bengal Chemical Pref. 10-12; Bengal Iron 1/2; Indian Iron and Steel 2/8; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 19; Calcutta Tramway ordy. 3-12; Tide Water Oil 10/6; Samastipore Sugar 8.—A. P.

TRUNK MURDER CASE

Story Of A Diamond Necklace

Further evidence was led by the prosecution on Friday at the resumed hearing of the Bhusaval Trunk Murder Case, in which Haji Abubakar Tabar Mahomed (39) stands charged with robbery (of diamonds worth about Rs. 14,000) and murder (of Namchand Chhaganlal, a diamond broker on January 12, 1930), while Narsingrao Mungayya, a Madrasi employee of the first accused, stands charged with causing the evidence of murder to disappear, before Mr. Justice Barlee and a special jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla, the Acting Advocate-General, with Mr. N. H. Jhabwala appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Oliviera with Mr. Hussain Elias and Mr. Noory for the first accused and Mr. Brown.

STORY OF DIAMOND NECKLACE

Haji Ahmed Haji Hasam, a diamond merchant, deposed that witness lent Rs. 2,600 to the first accused on January 13, 1930. The same day accused gave witness 68 diamonds to be made into a necklace. Witness entrusted the work to Narendranath Roy, a Bengali diamond setter. Witness handed over the necklace to the first accused after a month. When witness demanded payment of his loan, the accused offered the necklace for sale, which witness sold for Rs. 3,350. After deducting the amount of loan, witness returned the balance to the accused. Subsequently the accused gave witness 236 diamonds for sale, which he did and paid the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Olliviera, witness stated that the accused used to deal in diamonds and witness gave loans to the accused occasionally.

Narendra Nath Roy, a diamond setter, then deposed that he prepared the diamond necklace with a pendant. Witness identified the necklace and stated that the diamonds were similar to those he had set in the necklace. Witness further stated that an expert would easily mark out the difference, if the diamonds were substituted.

Motilal Dalchhachand, managed of Messrs. Surajmal Lallobhai and Co., deposed that he gave 17 diamonds on approval to Mohanlal Bhaichand in January 1930. Two days after witness was told that they were given on approval to Nemchand Chhaganlal, the deceased. After the death of Nemchand Chhaganlal was reported Mohanlal Bhaichand came to witness and paid the value of the diamonds, which could not be returned to witness.

Proceeding witness stated that the diamonds shown were of the same quality and weight as they were sold originally. (Witness identified them by weighing them and observing them through a magnifying glass in Court).

Mafatlal Manchhachand deposed that he gave 153 diamonds (out of 172 he had got) on approval to Nemchand Chhaganlal, the deceased, in January 1930 and in return witness took some diamonds on approval for which entries were made and signed by them in each other's 'Jangad' book.

At this stage the Court rose for lunch.

Amongst the witnesses examined after lunch, was one Nemchand Oghadchand, cousin of the deceased, who deposed that he made a statement to the police on th next day of the incident, wherein he stated that he was led to believe on account of the strong rumour in the city that the son of Machhiwala might have something to do with the committing of the murder of Nemchand Chhaganlal, the deceased. He further stated that he knew on the day of the incident the jewellery taken by the deceased on his person and its approximate value. The parties to whom the jewellery belonged had seen the witness on the very night of the incident to ascertain their loss.

The case was then adjourned to Monday.

Late Mr. M. M. Khandke.

We regret to announce the sad death of Mr. Mukund Moroba Khandke, J.P., on Wednesday at his residence in Bombay. He was the chief proprietor of Messrs. Bhawoo Kashinath and Company. He instituted large charities for the benefit of his Namdeo Shimpi community, especially a boarding house at Sangli which has been affording great help to the school and college students. He was connected with a number of institutions started for the uplift of poor and the illiterate. He leaves behind him his brother Mr. Kondajishet Khandke, a large family, a very large circle of friends and admirers, and his extensive business-houses at Bombay, Gwalior, Ujjain Ajmere and Baroda.

HEAVY RAIN IN BENGAL.

(BY MAIL).

CALCUTTA, June 17.

Reports of heavy rainfall have been received from Chandpur, Noakhali, Kushtia Serajganj and Khulna in Bengal; Sylhet in Assam and Motihar and Muzaffarpur in Bihar and Orissa. It is expected to do immense good to the standing crops.—A. P.

Acquittal Quashed.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OPINION FINAL.

H. C. CONVICTS DEPORTEE

On the appellate side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Patkar, Acting Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Murphy, gave an important decision in setting aside the order of acquittal passed by the Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court. Their Lordships convicted Anna Vithoba under Section 128 of Bombay Police Act and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months.

It will be recalled that the accused was arrested on suspicion at Bhuleshwar on September 9, 1930. Subsequent enquiries showed that he was a deportee. The case arose from the fact that the accused returned to Bombay within two years from the date of deportation without proper permission from the Commissioner of Police. The accused was ordered on June 4, 1930 to leave Bombay and go to his native place, Kolhapur. The accused admitted that he came back as his mother was ill.

MAGISTRATE'S REMARKS.

In acquitting the accused on January 9, the Magistrate observed that the accused worked at the pan shop owned by his mother and that he was not in the habit of extorting money from people. Further there was no proper evidence to show that he was in the habit of committing assaults, or in anyway harassing people. In his opinion the order made by the Commissioner of Police could not stand.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S DECISION FINAL.

The Government Pleader preferred an appeal against the order of the Magistrate wherein he stated that the opponent on his return to Bombay began to associate himself with a gang of persons for a purpose of committing extortion from the residents of Kandewadi, Mungbhat, Borbhat Lane and Girgaon Road and returned without the permission of the Commissioner of Police within two years of the order of externment.

The following were the grounds among others:—

(1) The opinion of the Commissioner of Police was final and could not be questioned.

(2) The Court was not empowered to revise his judgment.

(3) There was nothing to suggest or show that the Police Commissioner did not act *bona fide* or reasonably.

(4) The nature of the evidence given by the accused was neither reliable nor relevant.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships set aside the acquittal and sentenced the accused as stated above.

KEEPING COMMON GAMING HOUSE.

Bombay Doctor Fined.

Judgment was delivered on Friday by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Bombay, convicting and sentencing Dr. R. C. Lam and three others on a charge of keeping a common gaming house in respect of the first accused, and accepting bets in respect of all the other accused. The names of the accused were Dr. Rustomji Cursetji Lam, Jamasji Jehangir Boga, Govindji Kulardas, Habib Muljl Darabsha, M. Umrigar, Pandurang Jamshanker and Gajanan Babaji.

On the findings before the Court, His Worship sentenced the first accused to a fine of Rs. 100, it being his first offence, on the first charge (of keeping a common gaming house) and Rs. 20 on the second charge (of accepting bets). The second and fifth accused were fined Rs. 30 each. The third accused was fined Rs. 75, or in default to undergo a week's simple imprisonment as he appeared to be the person influencing the first accused. The fourth, sixth and seventh accused were acquitted as nothing incriminating had been proved against them.

Mr. Manker, police prosecutor appeared for the prosecution, while Messrs. Gadkari, Kamlakar, I. S. Haji, and Ambedkar defended the accused.

A CONCLAVE AT SIMLA

SIMLA, June 19.

There will be an informal conference of the first class residents in Simla during the next week when the undermentioned will attend: Hon'ble Sir Stuart Pears, Chief Commissioner, N. W. Frontier; Hon'ble Mr. A. N. L. Cater, A. G-G., Baluchistan; Hon'ble Mr. E. H. Kealy, A. G-G., Western India; Hon'ble Sir Leonard Reynolds, A. G-G., Rajputana; Hon'ble Lt.-Col. R. J. W. Heale, A. G-G., Central India; Hon'ble Lt.-Col. T. H. Keyes, Resident, Hyderabad, and Hon'ble Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, A. G-G., Punjab States.—A. P.

100 YEARS OF "GODLESS" EDUCATION.

Resolution For Theistic Attitude In Colleges Lost.

RS. 5 LAKHS FOR DEPT. OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY.

Are our young University men "going to the dogs" by drifting more and more towards materialism? Have we passed through 100 years of "Godless" education? Is a spiritual back-ground essential to our present system of education? These were some of the questions hotly debated when the Bombay University Senate met again on Friday morning.

THEISTIC ATTITUDE IN EDUCATION.

The debate arose out of a motion tabled by Principal G. N. Gokhale that the report of the Senate Committee on the question of a theistic attitude in education be approved and adopted. It would appear that Mr. Gakhale wants to inculcate a theistic attitude in the system of college education and has prepared a scheme in the light of the experiments that he carried out. A committee went through this scheme and recommended that it was advisable to start education on the lines suggested by Mr. Gokhale.

100 YEARS OF 'GODLESS EDUCATION."

In moving the proposition Mr. Gakhale said that material prosperity could not be attained without a spiritual background. He thought Indian youths had passed through a hundred years of "Godless" education. The speaker had himself carried on experiments of imparting a theistic attitude in education and the results were very gratifying. The greatest moment in his life was when he received letters from his past students telling him that they had forgotten everything except his religious lectures. He depretated the present tendency of young men who fought shy of discussing or learning religion and thought that the present religious dissensions were due to lack of religion. His scheme was a solution to end communal quarrels, and an attempt "to couch old truths in new terminology".

Sir Jivanji Jamsetjee Modi seconded the resolution.

Mr. Karmarkar moved an amendment that the report be forwarded to various colleges requesting that a trial should be given to the proposals and to report the result of the experiment to the Senate at the end of the year. The mover said that he was in sympathy with the proposals but he was doubtful about its results.

CHARACTER VS. SERMONS.

Mr. T. K. Shahani opposed the resolution and wondered how the resolution was going to be put into action. Were they going to impart religious education by means of discources, discussions or recitals? If that was the idea he would tell them of his experience in the Dayanand Avarvedic College at Lahore where the students used to absent themselves from the religious class. He thought that it was the character of the professor which was going to influence the student more than any amount of religious sermons.

Mr. Dhond said that it was desirable that they should pass the report and leave the method to the education of the colleges themselves. The Senate could later on, if necessary, evolve a definite scheme from the experience gained by the colleges.

LET WELL ALONE.

Mr. K. Natrajan opposed the resolution and remarked that a theistic bent always led to irreverence to other religions and fanaticism. He thought that a spirit of reverence was the essence of the thing and without reverence no man could be considered a cultured being. Again if religion was to be taught by an ordinary teacher it would simply bring that religion into contempt. He had no misgivings about the present day youths and the speaker added "I am a full believer in the younger generation. I think they feel their responsibilities towards their country and the world at large. Things are moving in the right direction and I would advise you to let well alone".

Mr. H. V. Hampton also opposed the resolution and observed that as at the present moment professors of colleges were quite free to lecture in any class from a theistic attitude he could not understand the necessity for such a resolution, which did not seek to make it compulsory.

Mr. R. P. Masani said that the proposal, if given effect to, might perpetuate if not accentuate the sectarian differences which they all wished to eliminate. The only religion which might be taught in a University could be the religion of humanity.

Mr. Naik supported the resolution and said that Indians were estranged from their religious attitude and it was necessary to impart such education.

NATIONAL SOLIDARITY BROKEN.

In vigorous speech Dr. A. S. Erulkar voiced his opposition to the resolution. He said that the University should not meddle in religious questions and that Mr. Gokhales scheme was nothing else than introducing another religion. They all know how their evolution had been impaired and their national solidarity broken on account of too many religions. From a national point of view therefore the scheme was derogatory. It sought to introduce even ceremonials and high priests and it would probably lead to chanting prayers before starting a surgical operation.

The Rev. J. Duhr said that instead of solving the communal problem the scheme put forward by Mr. Gokhale would create a new religion.

Both the amendment and the proposition on being put to vote were lost.

DEPT. OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY.

A string of resolutions regarding the establishment of a Department of Chemical Technology were then moved by Dr. A. G. Veigas. It will be remembered that a Committee appointed by the Syndicate has made its recommendations and the Syndicate is still considering the report.

The propositions moved and adopted by the Senate were to the effect that the Syndicate be requested to make a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs out of the funds of the University for the establishment of the Department of Chemical Technology, that the Syndicate be requested to negotiate with institutions and parties likely to be interested in the development of technological studies or financial assistance; that the Syndicate be requested to approach Government for financial help and that the Academic Council be requested to frame a scheme for the establishment of a College of Technology.

The Senate then adjourned "sine die."

PAREL'S SYMPATHY.

At the death of Sjt. Achut Balvant Kolhatkar a condolence meeting was held on Thursday night in Motilal Chawl at village Parel. Several speakers expressed deep sympathy at his death. Among the Congressmen who spoke were Sjts. S. K. Patil, Nimbkar, R. Patil, K. D. Padwal, Gaikwad, and Kubel.

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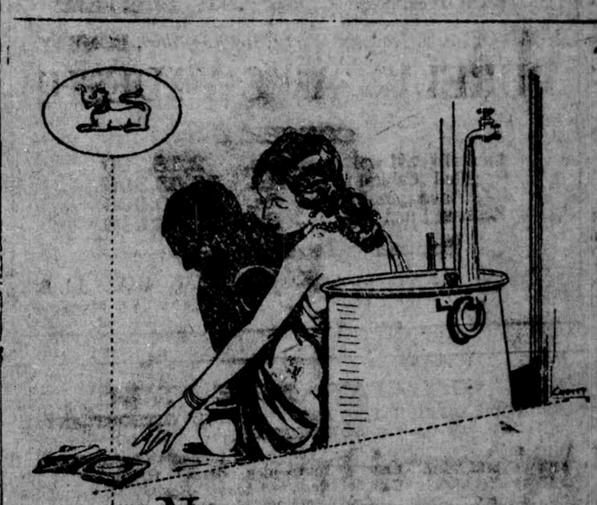
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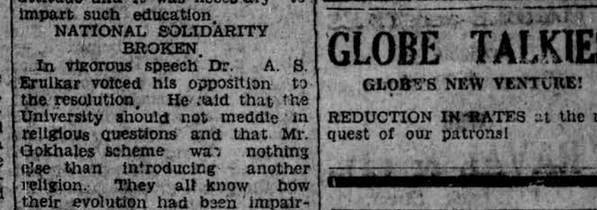

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1931.

INNES MUST GO.

The situation in Burma continues to be bad, if it is not getting from bad to worse. We hear even now of more and more troops being despatched to Burma. If that means more reprisals against the rebels and more villages burnt such warfare, apart from its reflection upon British policy in other men's lands, will hardly help in bringing lasting peace in sight. Last week the People's Party of Burma, the biggest Party of elected members of the local Legislative Council, wired to the Governor reiterating the Party's view that the disturbances were due to economic distress and the pressure of the odious capitation tax and urging an immediate conference with leaders to consider suggestions for the pacification of the country. So far the Governor is reported to have had barely half an hour's interview with one or two leaders and to have arranged another interview with more leaders. But whether the interviews will be fruitful or not remains to be seen. The "New Burma", which is nearer the scenes of action, feels constrained to observe: "The present rebellion in Burma, economic though its origin may be, may gradually involve political factors. The writing on the wall is distinct and clear and if sound statesmanship would not come into full play at once, we shudder to think of the consequences that would follow in the wake of the present senseless policy of the Government."

For that senseless policy Sir Charles Innes is responsible, more than anyone else; and unless he goes, there cannot be lasting peace and harmony in Burma. The letter which was addressed to him by the People's Party made it clear that during the last few years the economic condition of the people had gone from bad to worse and "the drastic methods adopted in the collection of the capitation tax during the last three years had made the people desperate and despair of relief." Not very long ago Sir Harcourt Butler described the Burmans as "generous, impulsive, artistic, mechanical lovers of sport and racing". But grievous maladministration made the people discontented and sullen; and when to chronic poverty and misgovernment was added an unprecedented fall in the price of paddy, the people grew desperate. Reprisals against the malcontents are hardly calculated to bring about lasting peace. As the People's Party observes: "The present method of suppression, especially the burning of villages as reprisals, makes the people more desperate and tends to alienate even the sympathy of the people who have all along been on the side of law and order." Coming as this does from a Party which has co-operated with Government for about nine years, it is a terrible indictment of the present Government or rather misgovernment of Burma.

Sir Charles Innes has hopelessly blundered in his administration and in particular in dealing with the hungry, desperate insurgents. He has proved himself utterly incompetent as a Governor and it is time he was relieved of his charge; nay, it is time too that an inquiry was held into his ill-fated regime. It is reported that the question of holding a special Conference on Burma is now under consideration between His Majesty's Government and the Government of India and that such a conference will probably be held concurrently with the full Round Table Conference in September. The scope of the Conference is not yet definitely known. But it seems possible that directly or indirectly the present methods of administration will come in for searching criticism. In any case it is to be hoped that it will not be a purdah Conference and is not designed to accentuate the idea that the principle of separation of Burma is a settled fact and that the separate conference is only to work out the details of the principle. To regard the principle of separation as a settled fact would be a colossal fraud perpetrated on India as well as Burma. The question of separation has been so far hustled, and for this too Sir Charles Innes is most responsible. From every point of view he has woefully wronged Burma. And undoubtedly the wish uppermost in the mind of every Burman is that Sir Charles Innes must go.

THE CHETWODE CAMOUFLAGE.

While the future of the R. T. C. is in a state of suspended animation, it is interesting to see the Government feverishly hatching out various minor committees to evolve political commitments which, if recognised, might take away from the plenary character of India's Swaraj Constitution. They are busy on the Frontier, enquiring; the Secretariats are active producing schemes consolidating official authority while the exterior of "Reform" is garnished with democratic features; a committee is supposed to be taking dramatic steps at Simla towards the Indianisation of the Army. We are amazed at the theory that the Indian Sandhurst Committee is busy at a scheme of indianisation acceptable to India, remembering as we do the One-Division basis which the Commander-in-Chief has postulated as adequate for the country. We thoroughly repudiate this meagre, distrustful and insolent scheme of drafting young Indians as officers, and compared with the secret scheme of 1922 which predicated a period of 42 years for completion, the present proposals mark a tremendous reaction. Sixty candidates per year! Considering the innate hostility of the British officer class to the idea of Indianisation, we are not surprised at the beggarly proposition upon which, strange to say, Indian members are ardently contributing their own notions about syllabuses, promotions, fees, and the importance of a common mess. The British officer is particularly sarcastic about the proportion of wastage among Indian candidates. It is a case of expecting a party to dispossess himself of unauthorised acquisitions and hand them over to the rightful owner in a dispassionate spirit. In the Army question, the British Command which is reluctant to part with power, has to be the instructor and judge of those classes who, if conceded to be successful, are bound to replace those very foreign officers who are expected now to display angelic virtues of impartiality. Were British officers and troops disposed to play the game and serve Indian officers in the order of merit, the discredited and insulting scheme of Segregation would never have been adopted. Now Sir Philip Chetwode is merely widening the Eight Units scheme which is fraught with the elements of failure and which is opprobrious to public sentiment. And in passing, we cannot help indicating the fear that the whole question may ultimately have to be tackled with the aid of non-British instructors who are above the admitted prejudice of British officers and who are likely to judge the capacity of Indians with natural fairness. We shall have to study the examples of other countries which fostered the growth of military training through unbiassed experts from abroad, who are commissioned to do their work in a stated period without any concern of rivalry or dislike of displacement.

That consideration apart, we have to be careful about being hopelessly entangled in the present project of recruiting sixty candidates per year to undergo an exotic system of extravagant "public school" culture. What young men will resent is the assumption that suitable Indian candidates are so few that their British masters are forced to restrict recruitment and spread out an urgent problem over the space of generations. There is no sign of fairplay in the proposition. The scheme of 1922 recently divulged during the proceedings of R.T.C. was considered inadequate, and Lord Reading's Government wanted the brass-hat pundits to reduce the period of complete military enfranchisement to 28 years. Had that scheme been applied in practice, we should have been within sight of some appreciable Indianisation by 1950. What they did was to dismember the scheme and place the fragments on the shelf while the puny experiment of Eight Units was allowed to hold the field with British mentors lecturing Indian recruits on the gravity of the military career and, by discouragement, freezing out a substantial proportion to prove, of course, the scarcity of the right material. They prescribe impossible conditions, they pretend to an impossible spirit of impartiality, they compel Indian pupils to remain jugged in exclusive units under pro-British, surveillance.

The danger of Indianisation in microscopical instalments becomes politically glaring when Indian delegates at the Round Table Conference have to stand for the control of Defence. If progress is officially slowed down in advance, then the problem of Swaraj may get conveniently messed up in shifty expedients circumscribing all effort for the next twenty-five years. Twenty-four candidates by open competition, six by nomination and thirty by selection from the Army—well, a programme of this kind is an ill-conditioned and ill-timed mockery. If British mentorship cannot do more than this, then it should be made clear even now that the acquisition of political responsibility will be accompanied by a radical programme of Indianisation with the assistance of those who have better faith in Indian material and who are prepared to encourage Indian youth without any sneaking political reservation in the process of tutelage. The Indian Sandhurst Committee, particularly the Indian members, have taken themselves far too seriously in going round and round the precious offer of Sir Philip Chetwode and imagining that their contribution will in any appreciable degree correspond to the needs and expectations of a liberated country. We look for light, but the War Office has allowed the Commander-in-Chief to release a fire-fly.

Trifles

That paragon of womanly modesty, the "Civil and Military Gazette" feels itself annoyed. "Mr. Gandhi is vain but he has ability. Mr. (Vithalbhai) Patel is vainer still but has little ability, unless it be of a wrecker, obstructionist and Hyde Park orator."

* * * * *

As regards "Mr. Gandhi," it is clearly the result of the maiden sitting before the mirror with Gandhiji on the brain.

But I cannot explain the judgment on Mr. Patel. I must consult authorities like Sir James Crerar, Sir John Thompson and the Secretary of the Legislative Assembly.

* * * * *

M. Doumer, the new President of the French Republic:—"France would play her part at Geneva in discussing, albeit with proper prudence, all solutions capable of assuring world peace."

In other words, do not let us rush headlong and recklessly towards the precipice of—peace.

* * * * *

"A special income-tax or so-called 'crisis' tax, which would hit every body in Germany, would range between one per cent. on monthly incomes up to three hundred marks and five per cent on higher."

* * * * *

The Indian Administration proposes to choke the criticism of irresponsible mischief-mongers who have been charging it with failure to take lessons from outside. The advisability is being seriously considered of adopting the first half of the German decree immediately.

* * * * *

"The Hon'ble Sushil K. Sinha, son of the late Lord Sinha, who succeeds Mr. Roxburgh, as chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta is reported to be the first Indian to hold the appointment."

We are progressing even in Bengal. And I like the right amount of rapidity in the pace. It is neither too much nor too little.

* * * * *

I entirely agree with the Indian Government representative at the Geneva Labour Conference. He was perfectly justified in saying that "the Conference was not the proper place to ventilate grievances," regarding labour condition in India.

* * * * *

They are the domestic concern of the Indian Government and it is silly to seek to refer them to the International Labour Conference.

Why, if this heresy were not checked in time, there would arise the horrible danger of somebody from India speaking on International Peace and Goodwill at the League of Nations.

* * * * *

Doctor Marie Stopes is to deliver lectures in Rome on Birth Control and Signor Mussolini is expected to preside over them.

Will Mr. Frederick Holsinger, who is his own publicity agent, presently wake up to his moral obligations, rush to Rome from London, and file a suit against Il Duce?

SWADESHI IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

—:o:—

WHAT GOVERNMENT OWES TO IT.

(From A Correspondent).

An expert from Sabarmati is just now visiting Goa at the invitation of the Goan workers who have already launched the Swadeshi movement and the work of Khadi production will be organised after the possibilities and the entire field for this welcome enterprise are surveyed in consultation with the expert's advice.

THE DUMPING GROUND.

The event is not without direct interest not only for the Goan 'emigres' but for the British Indians as well who have participated in the Swadeshi movement. It is a notorious fact that Goa has been the dumping ground of a variety of foreign imports and that these have been "smuggled" in the Portuguese colony even while the Congress sleuths guarded the places which were likely to pass on the rejected consignments of foreign cloth. This has proved a source of annoyance to the Congress workers, who could not, of course, prevent the Goan traders from reaping a harvest out of the Boycott Movement. The easy-going luxury-loving better class Goanese who bought the silk and other fineries at lower prices probably never imagined that they were unconsciously helping the anti-Boycott forces even while they could not but share enthusiasm for the British Indian movement for freedom.

GOA'S MIND.

It is an equally notorious fact that the dictatorial government in Goa has regarded every social or cultural movement with a certain amount of suspicion although it would not find it quite easy to connect the Swadeshi movement with the political aspirations of the population. The Goanese, notably the Catholics, have always been misrepresented as being apathetic towards Indian Nationalism and the movements like that of Swadeshi which express merely the aesthetico-cultural as well as economic side of national freedom. As a matter of demonstrable fact Goa proved no exception to the rule of world-wide interest in the movement of 'renaissance,' but it it not possible to demonstrate this interest in, or sympathy for the British Indian movement in a spectacular or quite remarkable manner. It is possible in these circumstances, to exploit the Goan's ignorance and misrepresent him or her; but if one were to judge by the tone of the Goan—both Portuguese and Marathi—Press, the Goan sympathy would seem phenomenal in proportion to the difficulties placed in the way of its spontaneous expression.

LESSON FROM THE 'EXPOSITION.'

The present Swadeshi movement which has already found an appreciable amount of sympathy amongst the really well-educated and cultured Goanese is essentially economic in character. The conditions in Goa are extremely favourable for fostering well-organised cottage industries. The conditions of economic distress and semi-starvation amongst the poor serf-peasants are truly appalling and call for a programme of such work as is planned by the Swadeshi enthusiasts. The Government of General Crevello Lopez must not ignore this aspect of the movement and will be well-advised to give it every support in its, and the people's, best interests. The original Republican system of customs duties is devised on the sound principle of encouraging indigenous industries. The Goan Government contributed (I think) 3 lakhs of rupees to the Paris Colonial Exposition despite unanimous popular opposition. But does it understand the significance of the line of colonial policy France is pursuing? Can it not learn from it and save the colony from the fate that is staring it in the face?

THE TRIUMPH OF SOCIALISM-

TAKE HEED YE OPPRESSORS OF THE PEOPLE!

(BY A. CELT.)

Both the "Times of India" and the "Indian Daily Mail," are depressed about a few very sensible remarks which were made by Mr. Brelvi recently at the Bombay Salaried Employees' Conference. I have carefully read the speech and I fail to see what there is in it to get hysterical over. Mr. Brelvi expressed a hope that, in the not distant future, Socialism would be established in India. And what could be more sensible and moderate that this statement?—"India has demonstrated that a great mass movement could be carried on with success without violence. The Indian movement for Socialism must be a non-violent one unless India was to lose the glory she had won by the manner in which she had wielded her weapon of Satyagraha.....India should make history by heralding a peaceful economic revolution which must secure the substitution of Capitalism by Socialism." Now, I venture to say that, nothing as sensible as this has ever appeared in the columns of these Bombay Capitalist newspapers, since the day they first appeared in the Bombay streets.

FUTILE QUIBBLING.

It is no use quibbling, as the "Times of India" does, as to whether there are four crores of unemployed in India. There may be 4 crores, or four lakhs or four thousand: personally I think the figure of 4 crores is, if anything, an underestimate. What can be proved, and what we do know is that, ninety per cent. of the working people of India do not know what it is to have one square meal from the cradle to the grave. We know further that, there 'will' be, there 'can' be, no improvement in the general condition of the Indian workers unless there has been an "economic revolution, which will secure the substitution of Capitalism by Socialism," as Mr. Brelvi has put it. As the Editors of both these papers are Englishmen, it is reasonable to suppose that they know more about conditions in their homeland, than they do about those in this land of India. If their knowledge of England is less, then it must be very little indeed. Further, the two Editors are Christians, (I am one myself)—and, therefore, I must "appeal to Caesar" in all that I am about to say about the appalling conditions which at this moment prevail in England, even after 20 centuries of Capitalism and Christianity. I invite attention to a remarkable book recently published by the Bishop of Southwark about the truly incredible conditions in one district, only in the heart of the City of London. Is it any wonder that the authorities were astounded during the war to find that 40 per cent. of the people in the British Isles were "C3," in health and physique? I would ask, how can the children of the English working classes be brought up as healthy citizens when I put before my readers the following extract from the Bishop's book?:

A BISHOP'S DISCOVERY.

"On the ground floor of a house (in South London) lived two families. In the front rooms were father and mother with six boys and girls, the eldest ten, the youngest one. Two of these slept in their parents' bed, the other four as best they could on mattresses on the ground. The rest of this floor was occupied by a family of ten. The whole house was in a bad state of repair and infested by rats. Measles broke out among the children: one of them died from pneumonia following it: two were removed to the hospital suffering from the same compaint, and one of these died. A crowning touch of horror was added to the tragedy when the undertaker entering the room with the coffin, killed a rat which was trying to get at the dead body of a child." What have we to say to all that?—the dead are—dead and lucky to be so. But what of the living who survive all these indesribable miseries. "Under such terrible conditions," we read, "live a 'quarter of a million people,' in South London alone. In other districts, in small towns, in villages even, the same conditions exist. The Bishop makes one sensible suggestion with regard to the landlords who refuse to repair their properties, but live only to extort the last penny by way of rent. He suggests that "land-lords should be forced by law to place their names above the doors of every dwelling from which they take rent, and that juries at inquest should find landlords guilty of manslaughter if deaths have resulted from insanitary houses and they have refused to execute necessary repairs."

STUPENDOUS TASK.

To-day, in England, a Socialist Government is having a race against time, knowing perfectly well that should conditions not improve rapidly, the whole Social edifice will fall to the ground. £150 million sterling is paid annually as a "bribe."—It is the "Dole" to keep the working class quiet. Without this enormous bribe England would have gone long ago—the way Russia has gone. Unless the Socialist Government is

(Continued on page 9.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Use "British"

The suggestion made in Parliament that only British materials should be used for the construction of the Legation buildings in South America was sympathetically received by Mr. George Lansbury the First Commissioner of Works. At Lima where a Legation building is under construction "British material was being supplied to a substantial extent." This is the right spirit. Mr. Lansbury and the Hon'ble M.P., who made the suggestion are both deserving of congratulations. Patriotism demands that "Swadeshi" should be encouraged in all possible ways in England. But not in India.

Hostel For Women Students.

We much regret the Bombay University Senate's light-heartedness in passing over after a desultory discussion, the question of a University Hostel for women students in Bombay. The need for such a hostel has been most keenly felt for the last several years; and though one or two private hostels have attempted to supply that need to some extent, it would be a great deal better for the University itself to take up the matter. If the Senate was reluctant to commit itself to an apparently expensive responsibility, without further consideration, it could have referred the matter to the Syndicate or appointed a special committee to consider the scheme of a hostel and report thereon. We trust the Syndicate will take up the question more seriously.

Cussedness.

It was sheer cussedness on the part of the Bombay Board of Film Censors to have taken objection to the National Flag Salutation scene in the film "Wrath", produced by the Educational Pictures. We would challenge that Board or any single member thereof to give a decent argument in defence of their conduct. The scene would certainly have delighted and inspired thousands of Indians, but could not possibly cause any kind of resentment among any normal men: On the other hand the freakish and high-handed conduct of the Board is sure to exasperate millions of self-respecting Indians. We are glad to note that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has taken up the matter in right earnest.

Doctor Ambedkar's Advice.

Nothing could be more natural on the part of Doctor Ambedkar than to suggest that the organisers of the Temple Entry Satyagraha at Trichur should not take the help of the Congress in their campaign. For, otherwise, the task of misrepresenting the Congress would be rendered still more difficult. And then, secondly, one cannot be expected to surrender one's "raison d'etre". Doctor Ambedkar's letter is nothing more than a very intelligible struggle for existence. In the meantime, however, may we venture to draw his attention to the resolutions passed by the District Conference of the Chamar Community of Dharwar? All of them, needless to say, are worthy only of being ignored by him. But that relating to the policy of the Bombay Government as regards the Starte recommendation, demands some notice. The Bombay Government's indifference "does not redound" to Doctor Ambedkar's "credit".

Alleged High-handedness At Vanod.

The high-handed manner in which Mr. Virchand Bhikhabhai Sheth of Vanod is alleged to have been dealt with by the authorities of Vanod deserves to be better known than it is. Cases like this are not quite so rare as they seem; only not many of them receive the publicity they deserve. It appears from the representation made by Mr. Virchand to the Political Agent, Eastern Division, Western Indian States' Agency, that as he was passing the Darbargadh in his usual volunteer's or scout's dress, the Darbar Sahib felt insulted by such dress and asked some policemen to arrest him. He alleges further that the policemen thrashed and kicked him, and that he received no less than a hundred boot kicks all over his body. It is no wonder that the news of such treatment spread like wild fire throughout the Vanod Taluka and that the people of the Taluka went on a general hartal for four days. Mr. Virchand states that he had often seen the Darbar Sahib in the volunteer's dress and once had even accompanied him in the latter's motor car. If the allegations are true, the treatment that Mr. Virchand received was brutal.

Anti-Congress Propaganda Exposed.

—:o:—

ROLE OF "HINDUSTAN & PRAJAMITRA"

B. P. C. C's. Rejoinder To Allegations

TRUTH ABOUT ELECTION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The following communique has been issued by the B. P. C. C.:—

We had decided to ignore the campaign started against the Congress by the so-called "ultra-Nationalist" paper, "Hindustan and Praja-Mitra." But it appears that our silence has been both misconstrued and misunderstood and hence, complying with the requests of several friends and well-wishers of the Congress, including candidates and voters of disputed wards, we have deemed it advisable to issue the explanatory statement, not with a view to create an unseemly controversy, but simply to classify the issues that are sought to be deliberately clouded and place some real facts before the public to enable it to judge for itself. We will not condescend to the level of this hackneyed yellow journalism and indulge in vulgar personal attacks and play the game of mud-slinging.

TRIFLING WITH PUBLIC.

Congress by its past records and achievements, has acquired a peculiar place in the hearts of the people and can well afford to look down with contempt at such futile attempts either to pull it down from its high pedestal or to even to tarnish its fair name and reputation. The mighty institution that stood firm as a rock against the powerful onslaughts of most powerful Government is not going to be shaken or affected even by an inch by the sinister attacks from a pigmy Journal like the "Hindustan and Praja-Mitra." We would much rather prefer open enemies like the "Times of India" and the Anglo-India Press, but these real secret enemies, masquerading in the false garb as "ultra-nationalist" friends, are more dangerous and more contemptible and deserve to be thoroughly exposed. When Mahatma Gandhi started the Civil Disobedience movement amidst a chorus of praise all round both from the Indian Press and platform, this journal styling itself "Praja-Mitra," i.e., friend of the people, had the audacity to raise its feeble voice against it and started to rail against such an unimpeachable personality like Mahatma Gandhi. For some days continually a campaign was started, till the public got so disgusted that they started counter-attack against the paper and vigorous steps were taken to boycott it. Then when the sales were seriously affected, it soon came to its senses and realised that it was no joke to trifle with public opinion and injure the national feelings and sentiments. Congress leaders and others were approached to intervene and a compromise was arrived at, and the so-called independent journal thought it more discreet to change its policy, to cease its hostile campaign against Mahatmaji. We could have appreciated it better, had it shown the usual courage of its conviction and sacrificed its income to satisfy its conscience; but whilst thus reluctantly yielding to the pressure of public opinion and submitting to the very effective national weapon of boycott, it has never forgotten the great humiliation it had to submit to on account of that surrender.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CONGRESS

Since then, not daring to carry a frontal open attack against the Congress and its policy or leaders for fear of consequences, it has always grasped at every opportunity either to stab in the back or having an occasional side-thrust by attempting to find fault where none existed, trying to pick holes into Congress management and Congress affairs and express an unholy delight on attempting to 'expose' what appear to its jaundiced eyes the defects and drawbacks in the Great National Institution.

The Congress has always welcomed frank and open criticism howsoever hostile and bitter but offered with an open mind and with the bona-fide desire to remove faults and defects if any. It has never claimed to be infallible. No human institution can be infallible. But it has always resented and will resent and resist to its utmost capacity, mala-fide, sinister campaign from such veiled "friends" who have not the courage to come out and declare open hostility.

AGAINST TRUCE.

When Mahatmaji declared Truce this same "Praja-Mitra" grasped at the opportunity to run him down and started a series of articles with undignified and unbecoming personal attacks, casting all sorts of wile aspersions against Mahatmaji and all the leaders. It thought it was a God-sent opportunity to dislodge Mahatmaji from his high and unassailable position. But it was soon disillusioned, as the opposition gradually crumbled down like melting snow and Mahatmaji came out of it triumphant and greater than ever. Being always on the look out to find out some flaw to expose the Congress and Mahatmaji's followers, for that has been its principal pastime and heart's desire, the Congress election in Bombay furnished it with further opportunities again to play its anti-national game and since the day of the election, it has been engaged in a continuous, ceaseless attack on all the local workers neither caring for the truth nor justice nor impartiality, any stick is good enough to whip the Congress; so its columns are open for any allegation, abuse, charges and aspersions against any Congress worker, without enquiring about its truth or falsity, justified or baseless and has not even the decency and fairness to publish the correction or other side of the case. Even such a reasonable and courteous request to suspend judgment on issues that are "sub-judice" pending before the enquiry Committee is not only ignored but the position is aggravated by indulging in further attacks, as if with a vengeance. It has therefore become neecssary to prevent mischievous, misleading and false statements getting currency, that we have deemed it our duty to place the bare facts with regard to the Election Enquiry Committee before the public so as to warn the public against its propaganda. The Congress that has stood by the people in a great national crisis and has rendered such signal service to the cause of freedom has every right to claim fair-play and justice and we are fully confident that the public will not be led away by the foolish pranks of a hostile journal.

MISLEADING REPORTS.

For obvious reasons, we cannot at this stage refer to several controversial issues that are "sub-judice" before the Committee, though this journal has not the ordinary decency and sense of fair-play to observe that most elementary rule of decent journalism, but we must warn the public against accepting the one-sided, misleading and very often entirely false versions as appear in that irresponsible press: even the proceedings of the Enquiry Committee are falsely reported, trying to paint the picture as dark as possible and deliberately suppressing the other and fairer side. Any baseless statement made by any disgruntled individual that is likely to discredit the Congress at once finds a prominent place with prominent head-lines in the next day's issue, but no reference is made to so many good points and referred to in the course of the same enquiry. But we are confident that in spite of such sinister attempts, the Congress must ultimately come out triumphant and unscathed because a dozen such fellow journals cannot suppress the truth.

NOT A PURDAH COMMITTEE.

Though we cannot refer to the several controversial issues involved, still in fairness to all parties concerned, we deem it our duty to refute some at least of the several base and false allegations made about the Committee. The first false suggestion that we went to refute is that the said Enquiry Committee is a "Purdah Committee," conducting its proceedings in a secret enclosure and preventing members of the public from entering within its secret precincts. We unreservedly refute this suggestion and allegation as false. As the Committee holds its meetings in the Committee Room at Congress House that has a limited accommodation for not more than 80, so it was necessary to restrict admission on account of the limited accommodation. Hence, in one of its sittings, the Committee decided that the first preference for admission should be given to the candidates and voters of the particular Ward of which Election Disputes was under enquiry. For instance when the enquiry refers to "B" Ward all the candidates and voters of "B" Ward are first entitled to enter and participate and announcements are issued in the press every day inviting voters desirous of giving evidence to attend and make statements and numerous voters have responded and given evidence. On the first day, a gentleman connected with a local journal desired, not only to such admission, but also claimed the right to actively participate in the proceedings, although he was neither a voter nor even a resident of the Ward about which the disputes was under enquiry on that day. He contended that as a citizen of the City he was interested and claimed that right. It was not feasible to admit such a claim as thousands of citizens could put forward similar demand and it would be impossible to conduct the enquiries. Hence, he was requested to come on the date when his Ward enquiry, if any, would be taken up, if he was a voter of that Ward. This is the only incident on which the base charge and allegation of the Committee being a "Purdah" and conducting its proceedings in secret are based. This vividly illustrates how this particular journal indulges in serious charges without making the slightest enquiry to find out the truth.

PERSONNEL OF INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The second objection is based on the personnel of the Committee, objection being raised as to two members who are elected members from "D" Ward. As clearly stated, under the rules, the right and power to investigate these disputes is only given to the Council of the B. P. C. C. and all the members of the Council are representatives of one Ward or another. Till that rule is altered or amended, the B. P. C. C. is bound to follow it. But that objection too is frivolous as is repeatedly explained that Messrs Nariman and Brelvi, came from "D" Ward and as there is no formal complaint to be enquired into by the Committee from that Ward, that objection at once falls to the ground. Any honest critic would be satisfied with such an explanation, but the ill-will of some journals have no bounds in imputing personal motives. They even go to the length of making base suggestion that the complaints from "D" Ward are deliberately suppressed or the alleged complainant is bought over! Such mean and groundless suggestion without a foundation and truth can only be treated with silent contempt. These are the two main charges and we are and we will not stoop at this stage to go into various vulgar allegations and details that emanate from petty minds.

Those who have had the occasion to visit the Committee or participate in its proceedings are the best judges of its impartiality, courtesy and patience.

Some journals and disgruntled persons can for the present defy the Congress with impunity, because it does not possess the ordinary machinery of the law to deal with such recalcitrants. The Congress can only depend upon the willing co-operation and good-will of the people. After all it is the pet institution of the people and it can only be protected from such vile and mischievous attacks by strong and vigorous public opinion asserting itself in its favour. There is no journal in the world, howsoever powerful, that can impertinently defy public opinion and survive long. It must be left to the discriminating and wise public of Bombay to deal with this one organ as they think best, always remembering that "Hindustan and Praja-Mitra" is a declared enemy of the Congress and nobody should be deceived by the "false garb" of an honest critic or benevolent friend that it attempts now and again to assume.

We apologise for this long statement but in view of the continuous and persistent persecution and provocation for days together, it was difficult for us to restrain any longer.

Yes Sir, I too was once but
'GERMAN DIABETYLIN'
CURED ME COMPLETELY. BUT IT IS TO-DAY ONLY.
CAN BE HAD OF ALL THE LEADING CHEMISTS OR
from Sole Agents:- B.G. JAGTAP & Co.
Carnac Road, BOMBAY.

M. S. M. RAILWAY LOCK-OUT?

—:o:—

6,000 Men Involved?

MADRAS, June 19.

Deadlock in the M. S. M. Railway workshop at Perambur still continues. It is understood that the authorities declared a lock-out this morning, in which about 6,000 men are involved.—A. P.

GRATUITOUS RELIEF INCREASED.

No Abatement Of Distress In Serajganj

SERAJGANJ, June 16

In view of the economic distress in Serajganj subdivision which shows no signs of abatement, and for which the Government are doing all that lies in their power, the district and the sub-divisional executive authorities have secured an additional sum to increase the amount of gratuitous relief which is being distributed since April. To cope with the situation local relief committees have been formed in many places under the presidency of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or the Circle Officer concerned. These committees have been distributing doles to the helpless and starving families.—A.P.

LADY DORAB TATA.

Whose death in a Nursing Home in England is announced. (See Page 16.)

FAMOUS AIRWOMAN BURNT TO DEATH

Also A Woman Passenger.

PLANE CRASH SEQUEL

LONDON, June 19.

The famous airwoman Miss Sicele O'Brien, and her woman passenger who has not yet been identified were burnt to death when a light plane in which they were flying crashed and burst into flames near Hatfield.

Miss O'Brien was the daughter of an Irish Baronet and sportsman, Sir Timothy O'Brien. She was one of the first women to fly across the Channel with a woman passenger. In 1928 she lost a leg as a result of an aircrash but resumed flying as soon as she was able to do so.—Reuter.

THE TRIUMPH OF SOCIALISM

(Continued from page 8.)

allowed by the Capitalists to put their precepts into practice, there will be no question of "asking juries to find landlords guilty of manslaughter," for grave crimes against the people. (If I had my way in England I would hang every one of them on the nearest lamp-post, although I am a landlord myself). If things don't improve, England also will find her Lenin, or a Stalin.

AMERICAN INVESTIGATOR ON SOCIETY'S RECORD

A vast amount of cant and humbug is spoken about the conditions in Russia today. Nobody wants a violent revolution, but people driven to despair, are not disposed to argue and quibble about the exact number of unemployed in any given country,—they take the law in their own hands, and make short work with their oppressors. Doctor Hoover, an American authority, convincingly proves that the "social life of the urban workers in Russia to-day and the benefits, in the form of security, accruing from the social insurances, probably surpass those of any other country. Unemployment is unlikely ever to be the menace which it has become in Capitalistic countries, and finally, while democracy in our sense of the term does not exist, the power of workers to criticize their superiors, has given them a new sense of political and Social status." (See "Spectator", May 23, 1931).

Take heed ye, therefore, all ye oppressors of the people, the days of sweated labour, and all forms of slavery are coming to an end. If Capitalism cannot be substituted by Socialism by 'peaceful means'—then.....?

To-morrow's

SUNDAY CHRONICLE

Will Contain

1 **WHAT INDIAN PRINCES MUST KNOW—(By "A Congressman).**
2 **"WE CANNOT LEGISLATE LOVE":—(Views of a Divorce Court Judge).**
3 **ENGLISH HOTELS VERSUS CONTINENTAL:—(A Comparison and a Controversy).**
4 **IS BIRTAIN GROWING UNCHIVALROUS?:—(By Mrs. Mery Hamilton, M.P.).**
5 **CHEAP AVIATION FOR INDIAN STUDENTS:—(Mr. P. M. Kahal's New Venture).**
6 **ALL ABOUT NURSES:—(By Fenner Brockway, M.P.).**
7 **THOSE MASTER BRAINS!:—(Story of an Indian whose death was a universal tragedy).**
8 **RUSSIA, NOT GUILTY:—(An Australian Professor's View).**
9 **TALKS WITH A NERVE-RACKED HUSBAND:—(By Our Lady Correspondent).**
10 **A BOMBAY SCANDAL THAT MUST GO:—(In pictures).**

Besides, the issue is profusely illustrated and contains some exclusive pictures from Afghanistan. It also contains our popular weekly features.

PANCHKUVA HUNGER STRIKE. SUCCEEDS.

Merchants Yield.

ADAMANT MERCHANTS' HOMES WILL BE PICKETED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 19.

Hunger-strike picketing by volunteers of Rastra Seva Mandal at Panchkuva continues. About 51 merchants have signed the pledge not to buy or sell foreign cloth without permission of the Congress. Eight merchants who recently brought foreign cloth from Bombay are still adamant. Signatures of other merchants are likely to be obtained during the day. Picketing at residences of merchants not signing the pledge are likely to begin from to-day. Hunger strikers firm in resolve to-day, being third day, they are weak.

'LESSON FOR OTHERS'

Leaders' Tributes To Parsis.

Sjt. B. F. Bharucha writes:—As the permission for the use of the Cowasji Jehangir Hall was refused for a Parsi Meeting be addressed by Gandhiji and other all India Leaders in the Town, the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha has obtained from some of the Leaders their messages for Parsis, which will be read with great interest by them. The following are the copies of the some of the messages.

"BRAVE PART".

JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU:—"Soon after my discharge from prison, my friend and colleague Mr. B. F. Bharucha approached with a request that when in Bombay I should address a meeting under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha. I gladly agreed as I wished to pay tribute to the part the Parsis and specially Parsi women, had taken in our great compaign last year. Some difficulties having arisen in regard to the proposed meeting, and owing to my impending departure from Bombay, I am unable to fulfil the promise I made to Sjt. Bharucha. I wish therefore, by these few lines to express my deep appreciation of the brave part which the Parsis took in the ligh for freedom".

LESSON FOR OTHERS.

SJT. SEN GUPTA.—Tributes from all Leaders have been paid to the Parsee Community for its share in all National Movements and particularly the one which which is just over. Although the Parsees number only a few thousands in a population of over 32 Crores in India, they have never asked for any protection for themselves in a free Constitution. The reason for such conduct is not that they are not alive to the interest of their community; but that they realise that provided they are patriotic capable and above all look upon every Indian to whatever community he might belong as a Citizen of India, not as a Hindu, Moslem, Parsi or Christian, they would compel recognition by the rest of Indians. This lesson should be taken to heart by the other minority Communities who labour under a false impression that safeguards in a constitution can even protect a Community which cannot protect itself by its own inherent strength of character, patriotism and education".

PARSI WOMEN.

DR. MOHMED ALAM:—"The Parsi Community although it constitutes such a small minority community in India still I am proud of its attitude that it is showing towards Nationalism devoid of every shade of communalism. But this community stick to this attitude and realise that every gain of the Nation as a whole is necessarily the gain of every community comprising the nation. I hope that this Community will play a leading part in abolishing communalism from this country root and branch."

DR. SYAD MAHOMED:—"Parsee women have given wonderful account of themselves in the last Nationalst struggle. I trust the Parsi men will aquit themselves equally well in the next struggle if and when it comes".

DR. PITAMBRIA:—"If the great campaign of 1930 was a complete and full campaign it was so because the Parsis joined it. They represent the wealth, the organizing power and the enterprise of India. Their failure to join the fight would have created huge chasm. Their presence in the rank and file and amongst the leaders was a distinct asset to the country. The Parsis are not strangers in India. They are Indians first and Indians last and they have crowned the valuable services rendered by them in the cause of National emancipation by their whole-hearted sympathy for and support of the cause that Mahatmajee espoused."

"SIRDUL SINGH KAVISHWAR."

"Parsis have always been in the forefront of the National struggle. They were responsible to a great extent for the prestige and power of the National Congress before it became a Revolutionary body. Even to-day some of them are in the vanguard of the army that is fighting for Indian freedom. The Parsis have shewn great foresight and noble patriotism in keeping away from the communal tangle. What they should devote special attention to at present is the boycott of liquor trade and the use of Swadeshi articles on a more extensive scale than is the case to-day."

"Pure Fabrication Of Evidence"

—:o:—

"IN THE COURSE OF INVESTIGATIONS BLIND MEN WERE MADE TO SEE AND DEAF TO HEAR"

DEFENCE ALLEGATIONS IN CHIRNER CASE.

"This is a case in which during the course of investigations blind men were made to see and deaf made to hear. I submit that no man with a particle of common sense and experience of the world would believe the prosecution story". These were the remarks uttered by Mr. W. A. Rege, defence pleader when he resumed the address to the Jury in the Chirner Firing Case on Friday.

"UNRELIABLE WITNESSES".

Mr. Rege went through the evidence of the different witnesses and pointed out that it was most unreliable. Referring to the murder of Narayan Pandoo Kadam he submitted that there were only three injuries on the dead body while there were four witnesses and the doctor had recorded only two injuries. He reminded him of a well known Marathi proverb that when a man was asked what was the number of Pandavas the latter replied as many as the legs of a cot and namely three. He asked the jury what they were going to do with this sort of evidence.

Another murder witness had stated that he saw three men belabouring Kadam with sticks but one of them carried no stick. The witness was, however, unable to tell the court which of them was unarmed. He further pointed out that many of the witnesses had previous convictions to their credit and although the Public Prosecutor had said that the convictions were very old but that in no way added to the reliability of the witnesses.

"PURE FABRICATION OF EVIDENCE".

Another witness who gave evidence against the fifth accused was his own nephew. This was the witness who was rolled in a carpet and given a sound thrashing by the police. Even then he did not like to repeat the story that he had done in the lower court, because after all there was something like conscience in a man! Although under pressure he repeated the story he committed a serious blunder. He stated that the accused No. 5 was arrested before his statement was recorded while the record showed that his statement was recorded on the 13th October and accused was arrested on the 14th. He asked if that was not pure and simple fabrication of evidence.

There was another witness who had in his statement admitted that he was present at the Satyagraha and cut a tree but he was not prosecuted. Mr. Rege asked what was the reason that prompted Mr. Raje not to prosecute this man except that he agreed to give false evidence.

After criticising the evidence of several other murder witnesses Mr. Rege observed that the universally peculiar conduct of all the murder witnesses was that none of them tried to rescue any of the policemen who were being mercilessly belaboured before their very eyes according to their allegations.

"A BLIND WITNESS."

Continuing his address after lunch Mr. Rege examined the evidence of Bhagwan Babji whom he characterised as a blind witness. This old man had given evidence against the first, second, third and fourth accused. Mr. Rege wanted the jury to picture before their eyes the scene when the witness asked to identify the accused in the court and how he failed to do it. It was this witness who acted as a 'punch' when the revolver of Mr. Patil and the cartridges were found.

HOW RAJE CARRIED INVESTIGATIONS.

Criticizing the evidence of Mr. Raje, the investigating officer, Mr. Rege observed that he took charge on October 11. He was at Chirner to find out who was responsible for the deaths of the policemen. In the ordinary course it was his duty to examine the 'post mortem' reports and the various articles especially the clothes of the dead persons but he did nothing of the sort. Counsel asked if that ommision on the part of Raje was pardonable. He pointed out that he had shown to the court and the jury the corresponding holes in the underwear, the shirt and the coat of Shevde, the dead forest guard which decided proved that he was shot dead by the police.

"TERRORISM OF WORST KIND".

Mr. Rege then indicted the way in which Mr. Raje carried on his investigations. He observed that the unfortunate accused and many of the witnesses were taken away from their homes, removed from their wives and children, kept in handcuffs without proper food for days and weeks together and were not allowed even to take a bath for as many as 27 days. He added that it was a terrorism of a most severe kind and asked the jury if they going to accept the evidence collected under such circumstances and convict innocent persons.

The court rose for the day.

POONA DAY BY DAY

Tribute To Late Mr. Kolhatkar

(From Our Corresponlent).

POONA, June 18.

"Great Journalist, staunch Nationalist and Ardent Social Reformer" these were few of the tributes paid to late Sjt. A. B. Kolhatkar by a number of speakers, addressing a condolence meeting held to-day in the Hall of Hindu Mission, Poona, under the auspices of the Hindu Mission. The meeting was attended by a large number of members.

There was a big gathering present on the occasion of congratulating Sjt. Rajwade and Dr. Antroleker the Sholapur Martial Law Prisoners and Prof. Ketkar who is going to Germany for Higher Studies, and student Physical Culture. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar presided.

AHMEDABAD FOREIGN CLOTH DEALERS' SURRENDER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 19.

Hunger-strike picketing by volunteers of Rastra Seva Mandal ended successfully to-day on an assurance given by the Panchkuva Cloth Association not to buy foreign cloth for five months upto Kartak sud third next year.

Congress picketing at shops continues as merchants have stocks of foreign cloth.

Mr. Nariman, a Parsi volunteer, continues on hunger-strike till to-morrow when the Mahajan will formally pass a resolution.

9 BENGAL CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED

For Bomb Explosion In Liquor Shop.

CHANDPUR (Bengal), June 19.

Hakim Abdul Halim, Assistant Secretary of the Local Congress Committee, his compounder and seven volunteers of the Congress Camp at Puranbazar have been arrested in connection with the explosion of a bomb in a liquor shop in June 15 which resulted in the death of two men. All of them are in custody.—A. P.

FROM SEATTLE TO TOKYO

19 Year Old Indian's Venture.

A message from Boston says that Mr. Narayan Coomar Swamy, the 19 year son of Dr. Ananda Coomar Swamy, curator of the Indian Art Section of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has completed plans to make a non-stop flight from Seattle to Tokyo this summer for the prize offered by the "Asahi Shimbun".

Mr. Narayan Coomar Swamy, who was born in America, though his parents hail from Ceylon, has been flying for the last nine months only.—I. N. S

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

WALL-STREET WEAKNESS AND FAVOURABLE WEATHER

Pre-July Notices Liquidation

Bombay, June 19.

In the past 25 years cotton was never sold before 7 cents and this low level was reached when the economic situation of the world was threatened with grave consequences. The equation of supply and demand has little effect at present under readjustment process through which we are passing, we believe that even allowing liberal margin for the carry-over and the possible yield of the new crop, the total will be much smaller than the largest supply what we had in 1926. The crop is not made and we see no reason to be confident of further drastic declines. Cotton trade has witnessed many depressions and it has survived through all. The present depression will also be forgotten and while we are inclined to look for extreme high levels, we think there is room for a normal recovery. At present level, there cannot be fluctuations of 5 cents and more it is impossible on the down ward direction.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened weak on lower Liverpool cables and declined further on weakness of Wall-Streets and Western selling. The market closed at a decline of 27 to 25 points and spot prices declined 30 points to 8.60.

The New Orleans futures market closed easy at a decline of 27 to 25 points with spot 27 points down at 8.47c.

Liverpool market was small. Scattered and continental selling on satisfactory news regarding the monsoon. The market closed at a decline of 5 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 6 points to 4.79 and sales amounted to 4000 bales.

East Indian cotton futures declined 7 points and Egyptian lost 7 to 8 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 90.7 (Opening) Lowest 8.55 (2-56 p.m.).

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York, cable:—

"Market declined owing to weakness in Grain and Stock markets. Continuance of good weather.

"Southern mills have resumed short time operations. Nevertheless, for the time being we prefer purchases on breaks with the idea of accepting moderate profits."

Messrs. Hornby, Homelryk and Co., Liverpool, cable:—

"Manchester reports very limited cloth demand India and China trade shows no signs of broadening."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York. Opened lower owing to cables much lower than expected and smaller trade buying. Declined during the afternoon on general selling in advance of July notices. Cotton goods market quiet and demand moderate which is freely met. Yarn market discouraged.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (Expected) equal 4.59.

Broach J/A. (Expected) Rs. 170/ equal 3.87.

Difference 72 p.s. equal Rs. 32/.

New York July (Close) 8.47 equal 4.23.

Broach J/A. (Expected) Rs. 170/ equal 3.87.

Difference 36 pts. equal Rs. 16/.

Liverpool. New York.

(At Liverpool close) July 71, Oct-53 (American points.)

12-37 p.m.:—Between midnight and daylight, light to moderate rainfall in Texas. Weather warm.

8.44 p.m.: New York: Long liquidation and Wall Street selling. Only demand on limits down.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 18.

July	8.47—.27
October	8.87—.25
December	9.10—.26
January	9.20—.27
March	9.40—.25
Middling Spot	8.60—.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 18.

July	8.47—.27
October	8.67—.25
Middling Spot	8.47—.27

New York, June 18.

New York. 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	8.65
October	9.05
January	9.39

New York, June 18.

New York. Noon Call—

July	8.64
October	9.04
January	9.38

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 18.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 3,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 18.

	Opening	Closing.
June		4.65—.05
July	4.67	4.68—.05
August		4.72—.05
September		4.75—.05
October	4.79	4.79—.05
November		4.82—.06
December		4.86—.06
January	4.91	4.90—.06
February		4.94—.06
March	5.00	4.99—.06
April		5.03—.06
May	5.09	5.07—.06
June		5.10—.06
Middling Spot		4.79—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 18.

Estimated Spot Sales 4,000 bales Sales for Export 200 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 18.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.88
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.03
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.18
Oomra, Good	3.31
Oomra, Fully Good	3.46
Oomra, Fine	3.61
Bengal, Good	3.12
Bengal, Fully Good	3.22
Bengal, Fine	3.32
Scinde, Fully Good	3.22
Scinde, Fine	3.32
Scinde, Superfine	3.42

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, June 19.

In sympathy with a decline of points in New York futures Our market opened at Rs. 170/4 for Broach J/A. and at Rs. 183/4 for Broach A/M. delivery. There was scattered long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 168/8 for J/A. Liverpool opened at a decline of 8 points. Some bulls were buying freely call option by paying Rs. 4/8 for Broach J/A. delivery. This news had a hardening effect on our market. It seems that there are many operators who look upon Rs. 200.- for Broach J/A. in our market. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. 170|12.
Broach A/M 182|12.
Oomra July 153|8.
Oomra D/J. 156|8.
Bengal D/J. 138.
Bengal D/J. 138.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 19.

June	128.80—1.80
Sept.	126.40—2.10
December	122.40—1.90

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 19.

100	Bussan & Co.	Sujalpur	161
100	Do.	Banusa	154
133	Do.	Darwah	152
100	Do.	Nagar	153
72	Motiram Vaghji	Kalajin	166
36	Do.	Mundra	172
200	Do.	Morbi	170-3/4
73	Do.	Jamnagar	168-1/2
43	Do.	Mundra	172
100	Bombay & Co.	Arvi	158-1/2
100	Ralli Bros.	Dabhoi	172-1/2
100	Do.	Jambusar	171
100	Gokaldas Dossa	Palej	170
100	Currimbhai	Dabhoi	146-1/2.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 19

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 33|3; highest Rs. 33|5; lowest Rs. 33|1|6; closing Rs. 33|2.

Groundnut Seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 30|7; highest Rs. 30|12; lowest Rs. 30|6; closing Rs. 30|10|6.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. SAKALLARIDIS.

Liverpool, June 18.

July	7.29
September	7.45
October	7.55
November	7.60
January	7.74
March	7.88
May	8.03
F.G.F., Spot	7.55

BEWARE

of the BLUFFERS who sell last year's Foreign Waterproofs to Indians as Swadeshi and to Europeans as English.

BUY

MARROTT'S New Waterproofs

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN INDIA

FROM Rs. 5 TO Rs. 35 EACH

FRESH SHIPMENTS JUST ARRIVED

Thousands of Unsolicited Testimonials from Rajas, Nawabs and Government High Officials

K. C. MARROTT, India's Premier House for New Waterproofs

185-187, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

City Branch 8/9, Asoka Building, Princess Street.

ASTRAL COTTON CABLE NO. 2

Market preparing for another Jump. Buy cotton on any decline. Mars gives bullish undertone and Mercury broadens demand. July notices will be promptly stopped. We are on the eve of a rise.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

SHORTS COVERING AT THE DECLINE

Undertone Easy.

Bombay, June 19.

In sympathy with easier cotton market, mill shares opened weak but owing to short covering prices recovered. The undertone of the market is easy and there is less disposition to operate absence of beneficial rains is causing little anxiety. Bombay Burma shares opened weak but improved on covering. Tata Hydros & Trams were quiet.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 19.

Bombay Dyeing 652, 51, 55,57.
Century 221, 20,23,22.
Colaba 93.
Crescent 56, 57.
Fazul 340, 43,42.
Indore 345.
Madhowji N. 25.
Nagpur 323, 24.
New Great 120, 21.
Pearl 211, 10, 12,11.
Simplex 55, 52.
Swadeshi 275, 72, 75, 73.
Burma 358, 62, 61, 65.
Hydro 102-8, 2-13.
Tram 102-8, 109, 2-8.
Deff. 261, 65.
Ord. 18-4, 17-4, 18-2, 17-10.
Bundi 12-2.
Indian 141.
Katni Ord. 147.
Alcock 2-8, 11, 15, 11.

MILLS

Bombay, June 19.

100	Ahm. Advance	270-0
50	Apollo	2-8
10	Bom: Cotton P.	4-1
500	Bom: Cotton	111-4
250	Bom. Dyeing	657-8
250	Bradbury P.	150
250	Bradbury	130
100	Central	222-8
500	Central India P.	446-14
100	Central India	324-6
100	Colaba	93-12
100	Coorla	147-8
100	Crescent	57-8
250	Currim.	88
250	David	110
250	Dawn	500
200	Ed. Sassoon	4b
10	E D Sassoon D	0-4.6
100	Elphinstone P.	22
100	Elphinstone	5
250	Fazulbhoy	342-8
100	Finlay	85-0
1000	Framji Petit	150
100	Gokak	97-8
1000	Hindustan	1,425
100	Indore-Malwa	345
100	Jamshed Pref.	60
250	Jamshed	10
50	Kasturchand	7-2
100	Khatau	88-12
100	Kohinoor	121-4
250	Lalji	825
100	Madhowji	25
250	Madras United	575-0
250	Maneckji Petit	800-0
100	Meyer Sassoon	35
1000	Morarji	510
50	Mysore	95
200	New Great P.	130
200	New Great	121-4
100	New City	49-6
250	Pabani	113-12
250	Pearl	211-4
100	Phoenix	205-0
10	Premier	1-10
100	Shapurji	6-0
1000	Sholapur	1692-8
250	Simplex	52-8
100	Swan	88-12
100	Swadeshi	273-12
25	Tata P.	15
25	Tata	20
500	Vishnu P.	577-8
500	Vishnu	1337-8
1000	Western	740

BANKS.

100-50	Baroda	68-4
50-25	Central	14-8
£10—5	Eastern	66-8
500	Imperial	1051-4
500-125	Imperial Contr.	255-10
100-50	India	80-0
5	Union	3-4-0

CEMENT.

10	Bundi	12
70	Gwalior	67-8
250	Indian	140-10
100	Katni 1st P.	101-4
100	Katni 2nd P.	105-8
40	Katni Df.	575
100	Katni	147-8
10	Punjab P.	8-8
10	Punjab	7-6
100	Sahabad	142-8

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P.	8
15	Jupiter	6-12
15	New India	14-14
200	100 Oriental	1685-0
10	Vulcan	5-5

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad	110-0
1000	Andhra Val. P.	976-4
1000	Andhra Val.	550
50	Bombay Tram P.	64-12
50	Bom. Tram.	102-8
100	Tata Hydro P.	102-8
100	Tata Hydro.	102-13
1000	Tata Power P.	1050
1000	Tata Power	395-0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	790
100	Amritsar Patti	210-8
100	Central Provin.	73-8 xd
100	Dho: Barramati	89
100	Guzrat	44
90	Mandra Bhon	60-0
500	Tapti Valley	555

MINING.

10	Central India	0-12
10	Shivrajpur	12-2
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	117-8
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	36-12
50	Tata Steel D.	265-0
75	Tata Steel	17-10

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	211-14
250	Bom. Steam P.	200-10
250	Bom. Steam	175
50	Bom. Telephone	40-8
8s.	Brit. B. Petrol	2-4-6
125	Bom. Burma Old	365
50	Bom. Burma New	132-8
100	Ind. Bleaching	126-4
15	Scindia	5-13
2-1/2	p.c. Govt. Paper	58-12-6
5	p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	99-13

GOLD & SILVER.

Bombay, June 19.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	4	0
Mint Gold, 1st Sett.	21	4	0
Mint Gold, 2nd Sett.	21	4	6
Silver, Ready	42	12	0
Silver, 1st Sett.	42	8	0
Silver, 2nd Sett.	42	4	0

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

GROSS RECEIPTS FOR MAY 1931.

Bombay, June 19.

	For May 1931. Rs.
Electric Supply	3,18,065
Traction (Trams & Omnibuses).	5,55,519
	Upto the end of May 1931. Rs.
Electric Supply	40,12,388
Traction (Trams & Omnibuses).	27,03,410
Decrease over same period last year	1,62,632

*Exclusive of Supply to Tramways.

MONEY MARKETS.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 19.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Near.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 June 15th July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16 mdll.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 June-July.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 7/8 August.

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 278 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 278 1/8.
Banks Buying T T 277 3/8.

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying T T 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 936.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 137 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 days 135 1/2.

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 65.

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 80 3/4.

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 156 3/8.

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.

CROSS RATE—

New Cork-London 4.86 1/2 18th inst.
Shanghai-London 1/2 1/4 19th inst.
Japan-London 2/0 3/8 18th inst.
London-Paris 124.20 18th inst.
London-Belgium 34.94 18th inst.
London-Switzerland 25.05 18th inst.
London-Italy 92.90 18th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull, Lifeless.

Gold £414-10 1/2 17th inst., £4-4-11 1/2 18th inst.

Silver London Ready 12 3/8 17th inst., 12 3/8 18th inst.

Silver London Forward 12 3/8 17th inst., 12 3/8 18th inst.

Silver New York Ready 26 13/16 17th inst., 26 13/16 18th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1/8 per cent 17th inst., 2 3/32 per cent 18th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent 17th inst., 2 1/4 per cent 18th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent; Bank of England Rate 2-1/2 per cent.

MONEY—

Inter Bank Call 4 per cent; 3 Months 4-1/4 per cent: 6 Months 4 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 19.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 58-12-0.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-12.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88-12.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73-8.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-10.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82-4.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95-10.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93-7.

6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 99/15

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99-14.

5 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/4

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104

4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71-0.

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70

4 per cent Bombay Improvemen Trust due 1974 Rs. 70

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 87-10.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1964 Rs. 101/4

6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1950-60 Rs. 101/4

Forward Rates: 2nd July Settlement 3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 58-12.

5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 99-14.

Tone of Market:—Weak.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet and idle. Nothing doing

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 19.

1st Sept. to 11th June.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	259	529,650
Japan & China	7,700	1.517,947
Coast Ports		19,437
Up-country by Rail		177,287
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		29,719
Total	7,959	2.274,090

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jun, 19.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh		316,437
Central India	98	323,607
Surat and Nagar		164,877
Hyderabad-Gaorani	58	83,881
Berar	232	575,575
Central Provinces		366,044
Total Oomras	388	1,832,071
Dholera	5,110	244,306
N.-W. Provinces		89,920
Rajputana	465	46,631
Sind-Punjab	97	115,250
Broach	49	295,523
Coompta & Dharwar	798	73,667
Westerns-Northerns	332	36,323
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		33,494
Persian		406
American	13,255	111,819
Egyptian and African	6,232	275,649
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		333
Total	26,726	3,156,016

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 19.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 18-6-31	8766000	8543000
Receipts Yesterday 16-6-31	3000	9000
Exports to date 18-6-31	6520000	6564000
Stock at Ports 12-6-31	3133000	1703000
Stock Interior Towns 12-6-31	973000	715000
Stock Liverpool 12-6-31	1037000	362000
Visible Supply 12-6-31	8064000	3538000
Quantity in Sight 12-6-31	12897000	13755000
Quantity out of Sight 12-6-31	9909000	11930000

Cuttack.—The Hindustan Seva Dal is opening an Officers' Training Camp at Cuttack during the current week. Instructors for training have been selected by each district and after undergoing a course of training at Cuttack, they will open training centres throughout the Province.—A.P.

S S Kidderpore:—The P and O. S. N. Coy's steamer, Kidderpore, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

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Dr. J. D. KULKARNI'S
MALARIN
and its 3 varieties:
No. 5. Malarin.
No. 6. Malarin No. 2.
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Lockets of National Leaders etc. and Coat Buttons Manufacturers.
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Do you want to preserve the health and beauty of your wife. If so, use our infallible birth control Talisman. Wonderful preparation from a sage. No failure. Price Rs. 2 each. 3 Rs. 5.
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IMMEDIATE EFFECT.
RAJRATNA.
(Regd.) No. 3680.
A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Kastoori Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.
Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills, Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills, Rs. 20 V. P. Extra, use in any season.
RAMARATNA.
(Regd.) No. 3680.
For external application to give increased nerve vigour. Price: Sample Packet Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle Rs. 20. V. P. Extra.
Sthambhan Pills
One hour effect.
Price: Rs. 5 per Bottle. V. P. Extra.
Cholera Kardan.
Is two minutes effect.
Price: Rs. 2 per 20 pills.
Vaidya Jayantilal Ambashanker.
153, Gulalwadi, Bombay.
Head Office: Vadhwan City.

DISPUTE BETWEEN LANDHOLDERS AND TENANTS.

Kolaba Congress Committee's Efforts At Conciliation.

(From Our Correspondent.)
PANVEL, June 16.

In a recently held meeting of the Kolaba District Congress Committee, a Sub-Committee was appointed to inquire into the grievances of tenants against landholders and Khots and other points of dispute, with Mr. N. N. Patil, M. L. C., Mr. M. R. Gosavi and Mr. Annasaheb Deo as members. Mr. Patil, in his letter to Mr. Mandlik, President of the Kolaba District Congress Committee has detailed a few points which will form the basis of this Committee's inquiry. They are: (1) Uniformity of weights and measures in all dealings. (2) Reforms of the present agreement from between landholders and tenants. (3) Regulation of rates of interest chargeable to the farthest limit of 12 per cent. (4) Abolition of Koth and higher. (5) Institution of an itenerary board of arbitration. (6) Adjudication of disputes by this board. (7) Social boycott of the tenant or the landholder who will defy the decisions of this Board.

The two District newspapers "Konkan" and "Kolaba-Samachar" have been devoting considerable space to the discussion of this topic by editorial writings and publishing correspondence. Mr. T. V. Parwate has so far contributed two articles pleading for an atmosphere of mutual understanding and made a few concrete practical suggestions with a view to putting an end to the disputes between landholders and tenants. It is expected that the Sub-Committee inquiring into them will find this suggestions useful.

ANDHRA SWADESHI EXHIBITION

(From Our Correspondent.)
GUNTUR, June 15.

The Secretary Reception Committee Andhra Conference Guntur writes:—

Along with the Andhra Provincial Conference and other Conferences commencing from June 27, at Guntur, it is decided to hold Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition on a large scale. The Exhibition will continue for about a week. People from all Districts of the Andhra Province will attend the Conferences.

The Reception Committee has fixed rents at Rs. 5 for small and Rs. 10 for big stalls for the week. Articles that are purely Indian and Swadeshi alone will be allowed in the Exhibition.

Since separate arrangements are being made for Khaddar Exhibition, All India Spinners Association branches in various provinces and private Khaddar Merchants who have been recognized by the A.I.S.A., may also apply for stalls.

KALI SHANKER BAJPAI MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

At a meeting held on the 14th inst. a committee of the members was constituted to devise means for raising a suitable memorial in honour of the late Pt Kali Shanker Bajpai.

The Committee is empowered to co-opt as many members as are willing to serve on the Committee also being authorized to collect funds with Messrs. Nigam, Pathare and Oghale to act as secretaries and Mr. Mhatre as treasurer for the same.

The following resolutions were adopted:—Resolved that the Bombay Municipal Corporation be approached through the "G" Ward Municipal Corporators to the effect that the present Fergusson Road be re-named as 'Kali Shanker Road' in honour of the deceased, that an [illegible] highly finished be unvieled in the Hall premises of Sri Satya Narayan Mandir, Worli, and that a tablet be fixed at some suitable place either in his dwelling vicinity or the Congress House, funds permitting.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

The annual general meeting of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute was held on Sunday at the Servants of India Society, Mr. G. M. S. Rane, the Chairman presiding. The meeting adopted the report of work done together with audited statements of accounts, elected now Managing Committee for the year 1931-32, elected one representative each to work on the Central Board of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, and on the Provincial Co-operative Council and passed a resolution disapproving the action of the Government in levying the audit fees on all primary societies above the working on capital of Rs. 20,000 and requested the Government to restore all the privileges hitherto given to co-operative societies.

The following were elected as office-bearers for the new year:—President, Mr. G. M. S. Rane, Mrs. Shantilal Kashalkar, B.A., (Vice-President) Mr. B. H. Bhatporia (Hon. Secretary), Mrs. Kantaben Khandwalla, (Hon. Auditor), Miss Piroj Anandkar, and Mr. S. H. Patil, members.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

No Special Weather Correspondent In The Heaven

LITTLE ENTHUSIASM FOR THE CONSTRUCTIVE SIDE.

Messrs. Langley And Co.'s Views.

AMERICANS.

A more constructive week ended on Saturday with values in New York higher by about 25 points.

The beginning was poor insomuch as new low levels were touched on Tuesday, but the decline appeared to increase demand from the trade both for domestic purposes and for export. Forwardings to spinners have been making slightly more encouraging reading and even Wall Street was less destructive. The market is more two sided and trading might have ended on less of a minor key had not disappointment come from the U. S. consumption figures for May published in Washington on Saturday. A figure of 466,000 against 509,000 for April with 26,398,000 active spindles against 26,645,000 is not encouraging, especially if taken in conjunction with stocks in warehouses and compresses of 5,494,000 bales against 3,337,000 in 1930 and 1,848,000 in 1929.

When, in our opinion, the soundest reasons for stability must come from signs of the surplus going into consumption such figures emphasise the fact that there is, as yet, no magic in the air. Possibly the best tonic consumption could have would be a more definitely indicated change in the price trend and the fact that the market acted better in face of favourable weather is not entirely without significance. The weekly weather report commented on the period being the warmest of the season over considerable portions of the Belt. To know how long such conditions will continue one must wait and see. We regret that we have no special weather correspondent in the heavens above.

Meanwhile, the law of averages suggests the possibility of a change to conditions less favourable and if one is prepared to anticipate such a change purchases in easier markets are indicated. We confess, however, we have little real enthusiasm for the constructive side until there are more clearly marked signs of a general improvement in world conditions.

BOMBAY.

This focus point of excitement, however, curiously enough turned, during the week, from America to Bombay, where, on Monday and again on Wednesday Broach July/August touched Rs. 159/, opened on Thursday at 164/, on Friday closed at 172½/ and on Saturday opened at 172/, advanced to 182/, but closed at 174 1/2.

For some time has been interested in Broach cotton but prices has been a bar to business except on a relatively retail scale until last week when a larger line was placed through Shanghai. It has been realised for some time that the Broach July/August contract has carried fairly extensive short interests in some cases unbacked and in other cases only partially backed by tenderable cotton, but little interest was taken in the position until reports of sales to China together with fairly extensive buying by a leading Japanese House both of cotton and contracts caused something approaching a stampede of shorts. There were rumours of a possible squeeze of the contract, suggestions that the contract, owing to its present technical position might automatically squeeze itself and meanwhile shorts ran and operators against options were compelled to buy. At 182/ there were indications that possibly the desire of "longs" to get out was in excess of their desire for actual cotton and there was a sharp reaction. We do not profess to know the intentions of those who hold the Broach July/August contract and who, if they so wish, have a perfectly legitimate right to demand cotton against their contracts, but the thought occurs to us that neither Broach nor Dholleras are particularly desirable cottons to weigh over during the rains and the present is hardly the time when the financing of any quantity of cotton likely to be forced above its apparent value as an exportable article is likely to be easy. As, however, there is doubt about the position of the contract, it is better left alone.

"BETTER BABIES"
THE Health and Happiness of all children depends entirely upon the nourishment they receive in infancy. If Babies do not obtain proper nourishment, and the Milk they receive is lacking in Vitamins, they will grow into emaciated Men and Women, who are neither a credit to their family nor to their country.
Therefore, if Babies do not thrive on their Mother's Milk, those babies must immediately be given MILKMAID MILK, the wonderful FOOD which makes all Babies grow strong and healthy.
MILKMAID MILK is only the PUREST FULL CREAM COW'S MILK specially treated to make it as easily digestible by Babies as Mother's Milk. It contains all the essential VITAMINS, has THREE TIMES the nourishing properties of locally produced Milk and will keep good for very many months. Because of its easy digestibility MILKMAID MILK is a PERFECT MILK for Children suffering from infantile Diarrhœa, Dysentery and similar complaints and on account of its wonderful STRENGTH-GIVING properties, it is very beneficial in the treatment of Tuberculosis both in Young and Old.
MILKMAID MILK
FULL OF CREAM, FULL OF NOURISHMENT
FULL OF VITAMINS
MILKMAID MILK
(PREPARED IN SWITZERLAND)

CHEMBUR'S PROTEST AGAINST MARKET PROPOSAL

Grant Of License For Rs. 5 Per Month Objected To

A Public meeting of the residents of Chamber was held on Sunday last in the local Marathi School Hall when Mr. Shantaram Narayan Patil, Chairman of the Bombay Suburban District School Board, presided.

Mr. Bhawoorao H. Chemburker moved the first resolution and condemned the action of the Notified Area Committee in proceeding further with the Market proposal in utter disregard of the Public opinion as expressed in the Public meeting held on the 3rd inst., and said that the Committee had no business to proceed with the matter when it was opposed by the residents. He maintained that the residents had a right to say what they wanted and what they did not want, and criticised the action of the Committee as high handed and irresponsible. He said that granting the market license to one individual at a trifling sum of Rs. 5 per month and that too for a period of seven years was against all canons of justice and as the resolution requested the Collector, Bombay Suburban District to withhold his assent to a proposal the speaker hoped that the Authorities would give the matter their serious consideration.

Mr. Dennis of the new Catholic Colony seconded the proposal, and Mr. Ramcrishna H. Chemburker supporting it was opposed by Mr. Yeshwant Ramchandra. When it was put to vote, there were only 4 dissentients.

Mr. Ramkrishna Chemburker moved the second resolution which requested the Collector, Bombay Suburban District, to move the Government to invest the Notified Area Committee with the right to elect its own Chairman. In moving the resolution, he said that a non-Official Chairman always took interest in the Committee's affairs as he was generally a local resident and a tax-payer. Other Notified Area Committees in the District had a right to elect their own Chairman and asked why the Chembur Notified Area Committee should not be allowed to have its own Chairman.

Mr. Parelker a member of the Notified Area Committee explained how it was now high time for the Committee to have an elected chairman.

A MODH BRAHMIN GOES TO ENGLAND.

To Study Industrial And Economic Problems.

A public meeting of the Machhu Kanthia Modh Brahmins V. Mandre, their sympathisers and friends was held on Sunday last at Hirabag, under the chairmanship of Mr. Kanaiyalal M Munshi to wish Mr. Madhavlal Makanji Bhat a happy and a successful voyage to England.

Messrs. Bhavanishanker S. Dave, Shri Motiram Shastriji and others delivered speeches befitting the occasion, eulogising the services Mr. Bhat had rendered to his caste and congratulating him on his determination to go to England as a pioneer in their caste and wishing him a happy and prosperous visit to England.

Sheth Mavji Govindji in wishing success to Mr. Bhat said that they would be pleased to give him warm a reception on his return to India, as he hoped that Mr. Madhavlal would have the opportunity of studying the various problems concerning industry and trade in England.

Mr. Munshi congratulated the Brahmins of this caste for asking him to preside over the funation which was held by the Mandal to wish a happy sojourn to his friend Mr. Bhat who was the pioneer in that class of Brahmins to go to England.

Concluding the speaker wished Mr. Madhavlal every success on his visit to England and trust he would study the various industrial and economic questions that engross the attention of the Englishmen and the Indians in these very critical times, and when both these countries were at their trial and the world was very eagerly looking to the future events, he (the speaker) trusted that Mr. Bhat would conduct himself in such a way there that Indian merchants might be duly respected in England and their viewpoints be appreciated there. Mr. Madhavlal who was garlanded promised to bear in mind the useful suggestions that were made by the speakers.

ANIMALS PRESENTED TO VICTORIA GARDENS

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—

Sheep (Monstrosity) with six legs, by H. H. The late Maharajah Saheb of Idar.

5 Pea-fowls (Pavo cristatus) by Messrs. Himatmal Manji and Co.

1 Monkey Rhesus (Macacus Rhesus) by Mr. Singhani.

1 four-horned antelope (Tetracerus quadricornis) by Mr. Ramjan Mahomed.

2 Pea-fowls (Pavo cristatus) by Mr. Ratan R. Kavarana.

A Pair of Indian Leopard (Felis Pardus) by H. H. the Maharajaha Saheb of Indore.

A Pair of Sloth Bear (Melursus ursinus) by H. H. The Maharajaha Saheb of Indore.

Lynx (Felis caracal) by H. H. The Maharajaha Saheb of Indore.

Leopard Cub (Felis Pardus) by Mrs. Hore of Betul C. P.

IN SUPPORT OF JOINT ELECTORATE.

Eminent Bengal Muslim's Tour

Madaripur (Bengal), June 15.

Maulana Pir Badsha Mean, the spiritual guru of a large number of Bengal Muslims, and Chowdhury Lal Mean, a Faridpur leader, are on a tour in support of joint electorates.

At a meeting last evening under the Presidency of Maulvi Abdul Fazal, Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Islam, who had so far led the opposition, Muslims of Madaripur solidly supported the proposal.—Associated Press.

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THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, LOSS OF MANHOOD, SPERMATORRHOEA, LOW VITALITY, etc., etc. Act like Magic. Increase Memory, Nerve Power, Brain Power and Retentive Power, etc. Try them and you will be astonished. Price Rs. 2 per Phial. V. P. Extra.
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To be had at:—Madhav Agency, Mohan Building, Girgaon; S. Ro- & Co., Hurdwar; Hardinge & Co., Charni Rd. Jn., Grant Road, Bombay.

ARMED CONFLICT

—:o:—

Case For And Against

(By LYDIA G. WENTWORTH).

It is a circumstance of somewhat special interest when an army officer talks like a pacifist, and that is what the eminent British author and lecturer, Major Desmond Chapman-Huston, did in giving his views in an interview to representatives of the Press in America as to how to bring war into disrepute and thus hasten its elimination from the world. The Major stated emphatically that war should be made a subject of ridicule: "The way to stop war is to prove its futility and absurdity —to laugh it out of existence." He is another of the formerly military-minded who has become enlightened.

True it is that war should be ridiculed. It is, with no exception the most outrageous of absurdities and incongruities. And that races and nations claiming the highest degree of culture should have engaged in it most extensively is the best proof that true civilization exists as yet only in imagination.

The nation with the biggest armies and navies and greatest number of airplanes will win whether its reason for fighting seems to be aggressive or defensive. No nation ever admits waging aggressive war.

STILL DOMINATING PSYCHOLOGY.

If we were half as civilized as we claim to be, war could and would be outlawed, or eliminated from our schemes of society and government, without any delay whatever. That this is not done speedily and effectually with few words but with decisive action is due to stupidity and ignorance—stupidity shown by unwillingness to change, by tenaciously clinging to the traditionary and superstitious ideas of the past; and ignorance that is unforgivable in consideration of the knowledge that is at hand and readily available.

Stupidity and ignorance are not synonymous but they are hand-fast companions and but for their grip on the minds of mankind and the consequent ineptitude of their henchmen serving in governmental capacity war would long since have been abolished. In spite of the world's great longing for peace, war psychology still dominates most government officials—as well as the masses.

Fear is often quoted as a deterrent of immediate procedures for ridding nations of armaments and establishing adequate facilities for settlement of all international difficulties by "pacific means." But fear disappears when ignorance is supplanted by knowledge as a child stops crying from fear of the dark when light is admitted to the room.

When light on the war problem illumines the darkened brains of those who still think war may be sometimes necessary or inevitable warfare will disappear. And until war is recognised as colossally stupid and absolutely futile it can not be successfully ridiculed. Only an understanding mind could have penned the words.

A remark of John Hay is well-worth imprinting on the memory: "War is the most ferocious and futile of human follies." Exposing the uselessness and foolishness of war is not laughing at it, but merely tearing down the veil that has hitherto hidden its monstrous deformities. We have been mistakenly taught to believe that there was something noble about war in spite of its necessary cruelties and never-failing atrocities and that it fostered high and noble qualities in character. But in fact, war is an immoral and criminal procedure and breeds immorality, vice and crime.

NO WAR WITHOUT LYING PROPAGANDA.

Showing war for what it really is necessitates also revealing its basis of lies. For no war can be launched in these days unless false reasons for it are presented to the populace and the true ones withheld—or, we may say, carefully censured. So between futility, absurdity and lies the case for war is clearly hopeless. It is doomed to disappear. But how long will it take before the effects of past wrong training will give way to understanding of the hideous falsities on which war has flourished?

Deception as to the genuine reasons for war has misled peoples for centuries, our own as well as those of other nations. The motives that influenced the mass of our population to support the World War were idealistic, but it was because they were lied to. The real reason for the entrance of the United States into the war was known at the time to only a few. Now, it is known to many, though still a minority, and known to have been purely financial and mercenary. And Lord Robert Cecil's statement about the causes which led to the World War should be deeply impressed upon every mind: "If the situation had been known to the world, no nation could have forced its people to fight." Furthermore, Lord Cecil has said: "If we had a conference on the reply of Serbia to Austria in 1914, and had not allowed these countries to fight for a set period, there would have been no war." And both Lloyd George and Herr Stresemann have said practically the same thing at different times.

People were deceived with deliberate intent. And who likes to be made a fool of? If the extent of the treachery of our government toward its people were suddenly to become known throughout the country who would dare predict what the consequences might be? Oh, for an awakening! Oh, to rouse our apathetic citizens to make the demand which it is their right and duty to make—the immediate outlawry of war—the absolute elimination of warfare from our system of government. It can be done at once if the demand be powerful enough. Will our people speak?

Now is the time to promulgate truth as ascertained through the most authoritative recent sources. Let plain and simple truth be told. Straight facts, widely understood, would ring the death-knell of war. Ridicule would be their almost inevitable accompaniment.

—("Schenectadz Citizen.")

MECCA IN MAY.

Impressions Of A Pilgrimtge

Sardar Ikbal Ali Shah writes in the "Saturday Review":—

This is the intense reason of Muslim piety, the time of year when Islam passes through the supreme passion of religious fervour. In these days of rapt meditation a hundred thousand or more Muslim pilgrims are swarming into the sacred city of Mecca to pay that personal tribute to the memory of the Prophet which myriads of them have looked forward to as the climax of religious experience.

The Stone of the Kaaba is the Grail of the Muslim's heart. Countless numbers of these pilgrims dwell beneath the British flag, yet from every part of the world the suppliants come, traversing the sandy tracts leading to the city in motor-cars, on camel-back, or, in the case of the less affluent, trudging their dreary, thirsty way on foot. All are inspired by a single purpose—to lay their hearts at the central shrine of Allah.

To enter Mecca at this time is certain death for any but a Muslim. My recent visit to the mystic shrines of the veiled city left a most powerful impression on my mind—an impression of such deep sanctity as the fervent Christian must experience on beholding Rome or Jerusalem.

I arrived by steamer at Jeddah, the Red Sea port, and travelled with thousands of fellow pilgrims to the City of Prayer. The long caravan twisted and trailed for leagues over the sandy desert path, its passage accompanied by loud and constant outbursts of prayer. With shaven head and wrapped only in a white linen garment, I sat on camel-back, keeping time to the swaying of the animal in reciting the ninety-nine names of Allah, only dimly realizing the beauty of the changing colours of the bare brown rocks and yellow hummocks of sand—now violet, now gold, now blood-red—as the sun passed through the several stages of his course.

At length there rose from the yellow waste the twin and silver-white pillars which mark the inviolable sanctuary of Islam, some three miles outside the boundaries of the holy place. Then, like a mirage or the amazement of a city in dream, Mecca itself flashed upon the sight, rearing its domes and minarets in the heart of a violet mist, encircled by dun hills which seemed themselves to bear the impress of the ages.

HUSH OF REVERENCE.

A great cry of prayer arose from the caravan of thousands of the faithful. Followed a deep hush of reverence, men prostrating themselves and lifting tear-dimmed eyes to the city toward which they had prayed five times a day all their lives, as their ancestors had done for over a thousand years.

Arrived at Mecca, I waited among the crowd in the remorseless heat, the sun beating mercilessly on my shaven head, till an opportunity offered itself of approaching the sacred precincts. The Harem-Sharief, or Great Mosque, was packed with countless devotees, each waiting his turn to kiss the mystical Black Stone which, set in silver, is built into the wall of a small room covered with priceless tapestry. It is incumbent on each pilgrim to walk round the Kaaba seven consecutive times. The sacred enclosure stands in a vast square some seventy yards by thirty, surrounded by colonnades with double arches. The multitudes which continually press towards it make its approach exceedingly difficult, the lingering of the devout around its heavy curtains retarding entrance frequently for many hours. But on such occasions one must be patient.

For the space of ten days, from dawn almost till nightfall, prayer rose and fell unceasingly. In the religious shade of Mecca there is none of the lighter side of life. The strict code of Islam is here accentuated by a deep religious awe almost terrifying in its mystical earnestness, the intention being to reveal to the pilgrim the difference between the Islamic faith at its source and nucleus and its atmosphere in other countries.

The pilgrims sojourn in caravanserais consisting of roomy houses built on the slopes of the hills, and towering six or seven stories high. These are rented by the people of Mecca, who derive much profit from them, the prices charged running from three to thirty pounds for a ten days' stay, according to the distance of the dwelling from the shrine. As nothing grows in that part of the country, all food has to be imported from the Red Sea ports. The pilgrims cook their own food, and purchase their own rations of water, and as the city can boast of only one well the water of which is reasonably drinkable, the supply to some hundred thousand pilgrims constitutes a problem of no small complexity.

Water has therefore to be brought all the way from Jeddah, and usually costs about a shilling for a small bucketful, and when it is recalled that the normal daily temperature stands about 130 in the shade, the demand for water may be imagined. As for ice, it is pounced upon immediately and, when it can be got, commands a ransom. Generally speaking, there are no facilities for cooling the houses either by electric fans or other methods usually in vogue in the tropics, and the pilgrim must resign himself to a condition of the utmost discomfort.

When the heat abates somewhat in the evening, one may walk in the wonderful bazaars and examine those amazing silks and matchless beads which are, perhaps, the chief manufactures of Mecca. Solemn and sweet, too, it is to climb the surrounding hills at moorise to beoold sacred Mecca shimmering in white, an ivory city in a sea of silver, her casements lit with the golden gleam of thousands of candles, showing where the faithful are still at their private devotions. Or one may ride round the environs on donkeys, gaily dressed, for the motor-car, the abomination of modernity, is not permitted within the Moly City.

MUSLIM PIETY.

On one day of extraordinary revelation of Muslim piety I beheld thirty thousand Wahabi Arabs of the desert mounted on their camels, praying in their serried ranks, their warrior king, Sultan Ibn Saud, dressed, like all the rest, as a humble pilgrim, leading the devotions. It was three in the afternoon, when the heat was greatest, and the shimmering heat-waves rolled in and out of the ranks of the stern Wahabi soldiers, their immobile faces, set like the granite statues of Egypt, lifter to the wall of the mighty rocks as they followed the deep intonations of their leader's prayer.

"Meekly do we approach Thee, O Mightiest of the Mighty," he read. "Lead us to the path trodden by the faithful and accepted ones." Loud and long he prayed, and suddenly ceased, as if overcome by religious emotion. Down poured the terrific rays of the desert sun on his defenceless head, but he resumed his task. "Give us strength, O Allah," he continued, "to walk in Thy way so that we might be of service to Islam". Thirty thousand Wahabi soldier-voices mingled in one mighty "Amen," rumbling and echoing through the hills into the parched sand of the desert beyond.

Three hours later the multitude were still at their devotions, till dispersed by the call of the muezzin from the minarets of Mecca to evening prayer. Ibn Saud, the warrior-ruler of Arabia the Napoleon of the Desert, took his place in the humblest ranks of the faithful, for Islam is the most democratic religion in the world. In the brief sunset, which in the desert last for a few moments only, our caravan moved seaward once more.

G.E.S.PAREL HIGH SCHOOL: The 12th annual prize distribution ceremony of the Gokhale Education Society's Parel High School and of the Open Air and Athletic Sports organised by the High School, for boys and girls in Municipal Primary School and the Bombay Gymnastic Institute's Free Vacation Camp for Physical Culture will be held at the Parel High School on Sunday (21st inst.) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the School Hall, when Mr. H. P. Modi will preside.

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SOME SELECTIONS

(BY B. N. WAGLE).

The man who says, "my religion is true, and my neighbour's is false," has not yet discovered the truth in his own religion, for when a man has done that, he will see truth in all religions. As behind all the universal phenomena there is but one truth, so behind all the religions and creeds there is but one religion for every religion contains the same ethical teaching, and all the great teachers taught exactly the same thing.

—JAMES ALLEN.

Thousands of the world's people are in hell this ument; and they have died to their higher selfhood, and are suffering the torments of the damned in homes of poverty, beds of sickness, prisons of despair. We do not have to go to some other place in this universe to find hell. It is here, the same as the kingdom of heaven is within you.

—"DOMINION."

Man's purpose alters from day to day; God's purpose alters never; and we all admit that it is an ill wind that blows no one any good-meaning that, though not bringing appreciable good to one man; it may, not withstanding, bring good to another, and if so, why not to everybody? Certain it is that of man's difficulties a large opposition, whether wilfully or in ignorance, to the Divine Providence.

—W. H. GILL.

Let us live happily then, not hating those who hate us! among men who hate us let us dwell free from hatred. Let us live happily, then, free from greed among the greedy! among men who are greedy let us dwell from greed.

—BUDDHA.

Those who lead the true life, who baffle failure, conquer fear, eradicate self, stepping upwards from conquest to conquest, need have no fear that the comforter will quit them in their hour of need. The peace of the soul is the "perfect peace which passeth all understanding."

—J. S. MILLER.

The man who thinks hateful thoughts brings hatred upon himself. The man who thinks living thoughts is loved. The man whose thoughts, words, and acts are sincere is surrounded by sincere friends; the insincere man is surrounded by insincere friends; the man who sows wrong thoughts and deeds, and prays that God will bless him is in the position of a farmer who, having sown tares, asks God to bring forth for him a harvest of wheat.

—JAMES ALLEN.

Crimes are called by many names, matricide, homicide and the like, but by not feeling the divinity within each and all you commit the crime of Cæ-cide or Decide. When you call a man father, brother, son, friend or foe, and feel not the divinity within him, you employ words to such a degree that the divinity is killed out. When the body, the form, or outside, illusory shape becomes so prominent that the God within is forgotten, then you become worsted. This killing of God, of the Divinity, is ignorance.

—SWAMY RAMTIRTH.

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MY ELEVEN DAYS IN KARNATAK

(BY JAMNALAL BAJAJ).

I know Gangadharraoji and Karnatak since 1919. I visited Bijapur in 1923 when the second Karnatak Provincial Conference was held there. Then Karnatak had the honour of holding the 39th Session of the Indian National Congress in 1924 under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi. I attended that Congress at Belgaum. The sense of national feeling and the following Mahatmaji commanded in Karnatak were then evident enough. But now I am much more impressed by the general awakening amongst all classes and castes, by the faith and devotion that people and workers evince in Mahatmaji, and by their loyalty to the Congress.

I have been in Karnatak for the last 11 days since the 25th of May. During all these days and in all the places I visited there was nothing but love for me everywhere. The devotion to Mahatmaji, the influence of the Congress and regard for Gangadharraoji were equally manifest.

I could mark the earnestness of the workers for the work during the discussions at the Subjects' Committee. They did not seem to waste their intelligence in mere arguments. They seemed to me to be bent on some work, however humble, in the cause of the nation. It was on account of this spirit that prevailed there, that I could conduct all the deliberations satisfactorily and punctually too. After the conference was over on the 27th I had an opportunity to visit some of the districts and Talukas of Karnatak in company with Gangadharraoji, Hanmantrao Kaujalgi, Jorapur, Hohare, Hukkerikar, Haldipur, Divakar, Mudavidu and other local workers. Howsoever I wished to see the whole of Karnatak, the shortness of time at my disposal prevented me from doing so, this time. In the portions I visited, I could see the faith of the people and of the men and women workers, in Mahatmaji and in the Congress, ever growing.

NATIONAL AWAKENING AMONGST MERCHANTS.

During my tour, addresses of welcome by Merchants' Associations were a regular feature. I was glad to mark the awakening of a strong national sentiment among them. I could see that they were thoroughly convinced of the justice of the cause of Swadeshi. I could also see that in most cases the flesh failed though the spirit was willing. I had to tell them clearly that no merchant or trader could trade against the interest of the nation, consisting with true Vaishya dharma. Since Gandhiji and Congress have been preaching this gospel of Khaddar and Swadeshi from 1921 onwards, no more concessions or facilities could now be given to continue the ruiness and sinful trade in cloth manufactured in foreign and boycotted mills. All such stock must either be sealed or peaceful picketing must follow There is no third course open.

I had also the occasion to visit the two big weaving and trading centres in Karnatak viz. Guledgud and Ilkal. There are about 15,000 hand looms there and near about. The former manufactures mainly "khans" and the latter "saris." Both the places can be said to be the home of the hand loom industry in the Bijapur district. These centres supply the needs of Maharashtra, C.P. and Karnatak. Though the yarn used in Guledgud is mostly from swadeshi mills, mercerised yarn and artificial silk (chamaka) are used in vast quantities for borders. It is a disgrace to us that we should continue to clothe our sisters and daughters, wives and mothers in cloth women with this foreign stuff simply because it is cheap and attractive. We must change our taste and shed this symbol of slavery.

My merchant brothers too must determine to help the nation in this effort. In Ilkel too the yarn used is mostly swadeshi but swadeshi silk is adulterated with China silk chiefly for rendering the product cheaper. But what is cheap is not always good and what is good is not necessarily cheap. We must make up our minds to go in for the good always. There seems to have been some inadvertance on the part of the local Congress authorities in not enforcing strictly the conditions of certificates issued to merchants. The merchants, however, are not justified in taking advantage of this. Nor should the Congress allow any breaches of the conditions in the certificates for a single minute. Both are expected to strive and co-operate in the interest of Swadeshi and not in favour of a single thread of foreign yarn, however cheap, necessary, or attractive it might be. If the merchants and weavers in these two places make up their minds to stick to swadeshi and the Congress exercises due vigilance these two places bid to develop into the best Swadeshi weaving centres, which would supply Indian cloth to our sisters.

KUMARI ASHRAM.

I could stay only one day at Kumari Ashram started by Gangadharraoji at Hudli. I wish I had spent more days there. From what I saw, I hope disciplined young men devoted to the national cause would be supplied by this institution. I learn that Lingayats form a big class in Karnatak. I am glad to see that many young, energetic, intelligent men from that class have come forward to devote their lives to the national cause, this time. I saw some of them in the Ashram. I hope many more will join the Ashram and take full advantage of it.

HARASSMENT OF RYOTS.

Even after the Gandhi-Irwin Pact Sirsi, Shiddapur and Hirakerur talukas figured much in the papers as talukas which had been driven to non-payment of taxes by the indifferent attitude of the Government. Fortunately some understanding was arrived at on the 9th of April. Accordingly some concessions were granted to Hirekerur where Mr. V. V. Patil of Kachvi was fighting the cause of the ryots. In Sirsi Shiddapur too coercive measures were stopped and the ryots paid the first instalment with great difficulty. But all their grievances were not redressed and Mr. Chikkodi M.L.C. Mr. Divakar and T. S. Nayak and others are still trying their best to see that ryots are not harassed. Gandhiji has been approached and all the facts laid before him. Mahatmaji wished to have first-hand information of the conditions prevailing there.

I spent two days in the picturesque talukas situated in the midst of primeval forests. I visited Soninalli, Sirsi, Bilgi, Shiddapur, Tyagli and Kansur where I met villagers from many parts of the taluka. I examined some of the cultivators searchingly in order to know their real condition.

NO STAYING POWER.

The economic condition of Haviks who are the chief cultivators of the gardens seems to have always been bad. There has been an abnormal fall in prices of betalnut and other garden produce this year, the heavy assessment and the cost of cultivation having remained the same. This has broken the back of their ryots as they had very little or no staying power. Their lot seems to be pitiable. None of the ryots seemed unwilling to pay or "contumacious" as such, they only pleaded inability to raise the amount now. As inquiry is still going on regarding the second instalment and as negotiations are yet proceeding. I do not wish to say anything more here. But this much I can say, that it would be very hard for most of them to pay the second instalment now. A postponement will surely give them some relief. I hope the Government will consider the case for general postponement sympathetically.

But in addition to this postponement, I think there is need for organising some relief for keeping the wolk from the door of some of the ryots.

I may quote here one or two instances which are very striking I was the guest of Vamanrab Madgaonkar of Bilgi in Shiddapur taluka. He himself is a worker in the cause of the nation. In addition, he has given two of his sons, intelligent, and hard working to Gangadhrraoji, for national work. What is more, his wife has consented to this great sacrifice. Another is a typical instance of devotion to Gandhiji. It is that of Hanamant Nayak of the same place who comes from the so-called depressed classes. Even in this land where cotton does not grow he has been a regular spinner for years. He is a cultivator, but all the spare time he gets, he spends in prayer, in spinning, and in singing devotional songs.

If I am allowed to generalise about the whole district of Karwar from what I saw in the poor talukas of Sirsi and Shiddapur there is simplicity, and devotion to Gandhiji on a scale which is not often met with in all parts. I think there is very good field for constructive work in these talukas.

I must express my thanks here for the love that Karnatak people showered on me everywhere and I hope that they would ever respond to the call of Mahatmaji with greater energy and faith next time if such time comes. In the meanwhile I hope Karnatak will carry out the constructive programme with all the vigour that is possible.

"STATESMAN'S" MISLEADING PROPAGANDA

Mr. Rafi Kidwai's Reply

Mr. Rafi Kidwai, Secretary, All-India Muslim Nationalist Party has addressed the following letter to the "Statesman":—

Only those who realize the evils of the separate electorate can appreciate the motive that inspires you and your Special Representative at Simla to support the All-India Moslem Conference in their demand for the continuance of the system. Nobody can question your right to espouse whatever cause you chose, but when you start making baseless assertions you invite refutation.

Almost daily you contemptuously refer to a handful Congress Muslims who form the Nationalist Moslim Party. Almost daily you and your Special Representative at Simla assert that the Indian Muslims are practically unanimous in their demand for separate electorate and that those Moslims who favour joint electorate represent nobody but themselves and have got no support in their community. The attendance at Lucknoy Nationalist Muslim Conference, the formation of the Provincial and the District Nationalist Muslim Parties in almost every corner of the country and the support the party is getting from the Muslim Public and the Muslim press does not seem to impress you.

I do not know what special agency you have employed to find out what Indian Muslims want. In April last there were held two Muslim Conferences—one at Delhi and the other at Lucknow. The proceedings of the former were given prominent place in the "Statesman" and were published under glaring Headlines. It took me several minutes to find if you were kind enough to publish any thing about the Lucknow Conference. All that a journalist could do you did to show that the Delhi Conference was more representative than the one held at Lucknow. The one thing that can establish the representative character of the Conference is the publication of the names of the delegates attending the two conferences. Will you publish in parallel columns the names of the delegates attending the two conferences. I can supply you a list of those who attended the Lucknow Conferences and I am sure it will not be difficult for your Special Representative at Simla to get for you a list of those who attended the Delhi Conference.

Indian Muslim are divided over this electorate question. Both sections claim to represent the Indian Muslims. Where the decision rests on the counting of heads it should not be difficult to find a way to ascertain the truth.

I am going to put before you a suggestion which if acted upon will give the country an opportunity to judge whether majority of the Moslims favour joint electorate or separate and it is a suggestion which will best be appreciated by an Englishman. Let Molvi Shafi Daudi and Mr. Ghaznavi resign their seats in the Legislative Assembly and seek re-election on this electorate issue. We the Nationalist Mussalmans will put up our own candidates, we will go before the constituents with our case for joint electorate. Let us agree to abide by the decision of these electors.

I have not been able to think over a better plan for ascertaining views of the community. If Molvi Shafi Daudi and Mr. Ismail Ghaznavi are so very sure of the views of their constituents they should not hesitate in accepting this suggestion. If the Government is really anxious to find out what Musalmans want it should request these two champions of separate electorate to go before their constituents on this issue.

THE "MESSENGER" FROM PERSIA.

A correspondent writes:—

With regard to a Persian gentleman called Mr. Ali Reza who is now in Bombay and to whom Sir Hormusji Adenvala referred in his speech at a Parsi function on Monday, it would be interesting to note that a Persian gentleman who calls himself "Saif Azad" and editor of "Iran-Now" was in Karachi last week and delivered a public speech, presided over by Dasturji Dr. Dhalla. In the course of his lecture the said Mr. Saif-Azad very earnestly invited the Parsis to abandon India and to re-settle in Persia. It is difficult to say whether Mr. Ali Reza is the same person as this "Saif Azad". But with reference to the latter, it is important for the Parsis of Bombay to note that the Persian Consul at Karachi was present at the lecture mentioned above and the Consul took occasion to make observations to the following effect:—

"Mr. Saif Azad may speak regarding the Parsis and Persia on his own behalf but not in the name of the Persian Government as he has not brought any document to show that he is the representative sent by the Shah and he (the Consul) had not received any information to that effect."

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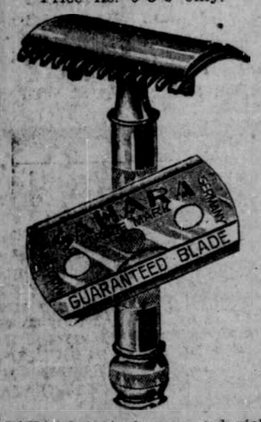

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Automotive News Of The World

While the world leadership of the United States in the number of motor vehicles per inhabitant is generally known, the rise of France in automobile ownership by large masses of the people since the world war is less generally known outside the country's borders. France stands first among the European countries.

Statistics compiled by cities show there is one automobile for every nineteen Parisians; one for every twelve persons in Cannes, on the Riveria; one for every sixteen in Agen, Provence; and one for every seventeen in Charleville, near the Luxembourg border.

TALKS OF THE FUTURE.

Sailing for Europe recently, J. D. Mooney, President of General Motors Export Company, expressed confidence in the continued demand for automotive products throughout the world by saying that he expected the long-line rate of growth established since the war to be generally maintained. "It is necessary," he said, "that we recognize, in this connection, the abnormality of the year 1928, and, in part, of the year 1929, and that we reconcile ourselves to a dip below the norm for a sufficient period ahead to enable the striking of the requisite cumulative balance. I anticipate that this immediate decline will last, with lessening force, through the coming year, but I predicate my belief in the maintenance of a reasonable rate of growth in the future beyond 1931 upon the essential need that exists for automotive transportation throughout the world and upon the world's renewed ability to purchase this transportation."

Mr. Mooney left for a short visit to Berlin, where General Motors G.M.B.H. is located, the Adam Opel Yorks at Russelsheim, Germany and General Motors operations in London, Antwerp and Paris.

ROAD-BUILDING IN FAR EAST.

Automobile buying in the Far East outstrips road building. Since 1925 China has increased its highway mileage 163 per cent, but the total number of autos in Chinese ownership has increased 251 per cent.

In Ceylon, the road mileage in the same period grew 22 per cent and the auto ownership increased 216 per cent. India, with a 12 per cent road extension, has advanced its automobile registration 170 per cent.

George Jelinski, Polish boy scout, recently reached Detroit, Michigan, the last stop on his trip around the world. Two years ago this intrepid young man set out from the motor city behind the wheel of a Buick sedan which he has now driven through twenty-seven countries covering over 100,000 miles.

Sailing from San Francisco in 1928, Mr. Jelinski first visited Hawaii, then China and India. From Colombo he went by boat to France and motored all over the European continent.

The Buick in which the traveller made his globe-circling journey noy bears the insignia of thirty automobile clubs in Poland France, England and the Far East. The car is equipped with radio and the rear seat is so constructed as to be easily converted into a bed. Unlike most of the automobiles that complete a world tour and come back looking very much the worse for wear, this Buick is in first class condition and as well-groomed as it boy-scout owner.

BOWLING BY CABLE.

An internatinaal bowling match will be held on the evening of February 19th. Contrary to the usual procedure of having the contestants all meet in one place, this event will be unique in that, although representatives from six countries on three continents will compete with each other, the players will remain in their own lands and the match will be conducted by cable. This is one of the most extensive experiments of conducting an international sports event ever attempted.

The competitors are employees of General Motors Export Division. The games will all take place on the same evening so that as each country rolls into its own night-time, the games will be played and cables will flash the results to New York.

Teams entered in the match will represent the New York office of General Motors Export Division and the following General Motors overseas assembly plants; General Motors Nordiska at Stockholm, Sweden; General Motors G.m.b.H. at Berlin, General Motors Argentina at Buenos Aires and General Motors Uruguaya at Montevideo.

The teams will be governed by American Bowling Congress rules and in several countries representatives of the International Bowling Association will be unofficial observers and advisors. Each over-seas team will cable its total three game five-men score to the New York office at the end of the third game. Scores will be tabulated and the news of the winning team and its score will immediately be cabled back to the overseas teams.

In these days of record-breaking, the distinction of having the longest initials of any automobile club goes to the "Royal East African Automobile and Aeronautic Association," whose members are privileged to display the abbreviation of "R.E.A.A.A.A.A."

BIJAPUR DISTRICT TODDY AUCTIONS

Rs. 150,000 Realised.

(From Our Correspondent.)
BIJAPUR, June 18.

Toddy shop auctions of the Bijapur District were held at Darbar Hall, before the Collector, Mr. Mardhekar, and Superintendent of Excise, Mr. Granon, yesterday. All excise inspectors of the District and many bidders from Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar and Belgaum districts were present. When all bidders had entered the Hall, a batch of picketers arrived, but they left immediately as they could not think of any success. Auctions began punctually at 12, till 6 p.m. All the shops were disposed of.

There was keen competition for the city, Bijapur Circle, Bagalkot, Muddebihal, and Hungund Taluka shops. For the city shops and Bijapur Circle shops three times the license fee of the last year's was realised. In all a sum of Rs. 150,000 were nearly realised at this year's auction, showing an excess of about Rs. 50,000 of the last year's license fees.

Bijolia Peasants' Grievances.

A meeting of the Committee to inquire into grievances of the Bijolia peasants took place at Poona in the Servants of India Society quarters on 17th instant. The following decisions were arrived at: (1) Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth to work as the Secretary of the Committee. (2) The Committee should issue questionnaire and send the same to Bijolia peasants, Bijolia Jagirdar and the Udaipur State, with a request that they might give a written statement on the questionnairs and may further give facilities to the Committee for their oral examination. (3) The Committee should proceed to Bijolia in the first week of July, camp there for three days, and should then proceed to Udaipur, and camp there for two days. (Exact dates to be notified hereafter), (4) The Secretary be asked to correspond with the Mewar Darbar to grant facilities for the work.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST KERALA PICKETS.

Mr. T. Prakasam's Investigation

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALICUT, June 16.

Complaints against Congress volunteers picksting liquor shops in Kerala having been published in the Anglo-Indian press, Sjt. Prakasam was invited to Kerala to see for himself the nature of picketing conducted in these parts. Mr. Prakasam toured in several parts of Kerala for a fortnight and has just returned to Madras. It is understood that Mr. Prakasam was quite satisfied with the peaceful and organized way in which picketing is conducted.

THE EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Great Racing Comedy
THE SPORT OF KINGS
featuring
LESLIE HENSON
A Laugh from start to finish.

THE EMPIRE
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE LOCKED DOOR
featuring
ROD LA ROQUE and BARBARA STANWICK
A Woman's Fight for her Honour.

THE EMPRESS
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RADIC'S SUPER SPECTACLE
DIXIANA
featuring BEBE DANIELS, BERT WHEELER, ROBT WOOLSEY.

OPERA HOUSE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The American Singer, Dancer and Musician.
RAGINI DEVI
with CINEMA.

WARDHA CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

A Walk Out.

(From Our Correspondent).
WARDHAGANJ, June 18.

The annual general election of the Wardha Taluka Congress Committee was held on the 21st May and the following members were elected. Sjt. Tejramji Gahlot President, Sjt. Wasudeo Updeo Vice-President, Sjt. Kanaiyalal Bhalya, Secretary and eight for the Working Committee. But the above body was invalidated by the Marathi C. P. Congress Committee on the ground of constitutional irregularity which is kept a secret. Accordingly on the 12th inst. re-election was held under the supervision of Mr. Patwardhan who was deputed for the purpose by the P. C. C. Sjt. Sheorajji Chudiwala was voted to the chair. At the very outset one of the voters asked the President to give his ruling regarding the dress of the voters as many of the members present were wearing millmade and even foreign clothes. No ruling was given. The names of Sjt. Sheoraj Chudiwala and Sjt. Tejram were proposed for presidentship. Again the President was requested to give his ruling. But he began to count the votes. At this stage Sjt. Tapodhan Shrikrishnadas Jajoo pointed out to Mr. Patwardhan, the Supervisor, to note that the meeting was conducted unconstitutionally.

RULING AT LAST

When thus pressed on all sides the President gave the following ruling: "I take it for granted that everyone present here is clad in Khaddar and therefore has a right to vote." He further added that his order was a final one and that no further question regarding the ruling could be raised. As a protest against his ruling all the Khaddarites walked out and those who were not clad in Khadi were left there. They elected Mr. Sheorajji as president.

Those who walked out held a separate meeting and elected Sjt. Tejramji as president. It is strange that while the Executive of the P. C. C. declared the former election void the Secretary of the P. C. C. on his own authority accepted Mr. Sheorajji as legally elected President.

ADDRESS TO MR. A. V. THAKKAR.

A valedictory address and a purse was presented on Sunday evening at Madhav Baug to Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society and of the Bhil Sevashram, Dahod, by the three Mahajans of his community, namely the Cutchi, Halai and Ghoghari Lohanas. Mr. Thakkar has been well-known for his work for the uplift of the depressed classes, for the relief of the famine-stricken and emancipation of the hill-tribes such as Bhils. Mr. Virji Paraj presided, and after the reading of the address tributes were paid to his services and the sacrifice including those from Mr. K. M. Munshi and L. R. Tarsee.

A purse of about Rs. 3,000 was presented to "Thacker Bapa" as he is fondly called by all who know him.

MYSORE STATE DELEGATION TO R. T. C.

Interpellations In Council.

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, June 15.

At the Budget meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council, which was held to-day, during question time, Mr. Belur Srinivasiengar asked Government what amount had been spent in connection with the delegation of Sir Mirza Ismail and the other officers to the Round Table Conference, and the amount if any paid by the Government of India to the said officers.

The Chief Secretary answered that a sum of Rs. 42,637 exclusive of salaries was incurred and that a sum of Rs. 9,000 was expected to be paid by the Government of India. It was further answered that no contribution was expected from the South Indian States of Travancore, Cochin and Pudukottah, which Sir Mirza also represented at the Round Table Conference.

Another member asked whether the sum of Rs. 42,637 included subvention to some newspapers, to which the answer of Government was in the negative.

DELHI PACT DOES NOT APPLY TO MYSORE.

Interpellations In Council.

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, June 16.

During question time to-day at the Mysore Legislative Council, the Government was heckled by a volley of questions in regard to the arrest of 6 volunteers who were engaged in peaceful picketing in Bowringpet. The volunteers, it would appear, were engaged in temperance propaganda on the 6th May, and to that end were engaged in peaceful picketing.

Mr. N. Chennappa asked whether the Government of Mysore was aware that under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact peaceful picketing was allowed and whether it would not be a model thing to copy in Mysore also. Government replied that the Gandhi-Irwin Pact did not apply to Mysore and that Government were not prepared to give an opinion whether it was a model thing to copy in Mysore or not.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY POLICE

Fozdar And Inspector In Police Custody.

(From Our Correspondent).
LIMBDI, June 18.

The son of a Morvi Luhana, sugar merchant, (aged 21) was beaten, it is alleged at the Tower Office by Police. Blood came out profusely. He was taken to the Hospital promptly.

People observed complete hartal for three days. The hartal was called off as a result of the suggestion made by the Maharani and sympathy shown by her.

H.H. Maharaja arrived on 15th inst. He visited the boy the same night. The boy was unconscious.

The Inspector, Fozdar and the Sepoy who are, it is alleged, involved in the affairs are suspended and are under custody.

The prosecution will begin. The boy is improving under Dr. Oza's treatment.

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GLORIOUS RETURN!
FOR WHICH THOUSANDS HAVE EXPECTANTLY WAITED!!!
Unmatched in Spectacle!.....Unmatched in Beauty!!.....Unmatched in Sheer Dramatic Grandeur!!!
Glorified Girls, Gorgeous Gowns, Golden Song, Glorious Drama, Enchanting Music, Incomparable Dancing, Fiery Romance, Eye-Staggering Splendour, Sparkling Humour, Massive Pageantry and Entrancing Technicolour Scenes.
TRULY THE 8th WONDER OF THE WORLD
HEAR BEBE DANIELS and JOHN BOLES SING
Now Showing

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Civil Appointments

Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Sind, relinquished charge of the office of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind on the 13th June 1931.

Mr. W. W. Nind to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay from the 1st July 1931.

Mr. D. V. Karnik, an Inspector of Police, Bombay City, to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. G. W. Home, proceeding on leave from 15th June.

Mr. A. B. Ghorpade to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police from the 17th May 1931 vice Mr. W. W. Clifford, officiating as District Superintendent of Police. Mr. Ghorpade shall continue to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Satara.

Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S. to act as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S.

SPECIAL WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, June 18.

Weekly weather report for the week ending June 17:—

Weak advance of the Arabian sea monsoon which began near the west coast of the Peninsula during the previous week gradually strengthened with the result that the monsoon was normally active there during the week. It extended in a shallow current in Deccan, Gujarat, central parts of the country and Rajputana on the 13th and in Bihar and Orissa and East United Provinces on the next day. Temporary advance of the monsoon also occurred in West United Provinces and East Punjab on the 14th. The Bay monsoon was on the whole strong in Burma and Assam. It extended into Bengal on the 12th and remained strong there during the rest of the week.

Temperature was above normal from Punjab to Bengal, Orissa and East Coast of Madras on 10th and 11th and from Deccan to Bihar and Orissa, Punjab and its neighbourhood on the last four days of the week.—A. P.

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Nodular, Tubercular, Anaesthetic Para or mixed or due to any origin, promptly cured by internal and external specifics including those for fumigation and bath for 45 days' use at Rs. 15 per set. P. Veeraswamy, Esq., Surveyor, Cocoanada,—Cured by your alone.
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or white patches due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specifics internal and external at Rs. 10 per set. Mr. J. M. Proctor, Bombay:—Cured my white patches. Dr. B. M. Misra, L.M.S., Police Hospital, Puri:—Found good result. Mr. B. Singh, Port Blair:—My son got complete cure. Capt. A. T. Shaikh, Shikarpur, Sind:—Leucoderma specific very useful. BIHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur, Branch: Mihijam, Tel. Add. "Chemists," Bhagalpur, or from Thomson & Taylor, Bombay.

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IRON MAN
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A UNITED PLAYERS PRODUCTION.

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Featuring:
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A story that will hold your interest from start to finish.

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We are glad to announce that Mr. CHAPEKAR, B.A., will act the part of 'HERO' along with MASTER NAGARKAR, JACKIE COOGAN RAM AND INDUBALA.

See and hear the handsome pair!

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BOMBAY THEATRE
TO-DAY 3 SHOWS.
(1) at 3-30, (2) at 6-15 and (3) at 9-30 p.m.
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3-30 and 6-15 p.m.

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TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW At 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M. ON SUNDAY.

JEANETTE MACDONALD
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FOX PICTURE
OH, FOR A MAN!
MAKES APPOINTMENT WITH GIRL HE ROBBED
But When She Meets Smitten Hold-Up Man She Is Accompanied by Police.
A handsome Brooklyn youth sat last night in a cell in the East Sixty-seventh Street police station and sadly decided that hold-up men who mix business with pleasure cannot win. He was held under a charge of assault and robbery. Last Monday night, according to

Also
THE DERBY 1931

Commencing This Week

It comes with a terrific

WHIZ....

The Knife

RANJIT'S Powerful Picture

Directed By Mr. JAYANT DESAI.
Cameraman Mr. J. SUBEDAR.
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Featuring Mr. Inamdar and Miss Shanta Kumari.
Throbbing with Action—Palpitating with life.
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ANDHRA PROVINCIAL SWADESHI and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT GUNTUR

MOMENTOUS EXHIBITION

At Guntur

SWADESHI and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION has been arranged to be held at GUNTUR during the Conference week, commencing on 27th inst. Reception Committee has so far arranged only 150 stalls. Only a few stalls are available. Stall rents are as follows:—

Rs. 5/- for small Rs. 10/- for big.

Those intending to reserve stalls should apply to the Secretary, Reception Committee, "Andhra Conference," Guntur, before 22nd June.

MONSOON ACTIVE

General Rainfall.

POONA, June 19.

The monsoon has been active in Burma and weak elsewhere. The temperature is above normal in the United Provinces, central parts of the country, Bihar and Orissa and Deccan and below normal in the Punjab. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Konkan, Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, south-west Punjab, Bombay Deccan, and north Hyderabad. A few falls occurred in Bengal, Bihar, Central Provinces, east and north Punjab, Baluchistan, south Hyderabad and north Madras coast.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Punjab, increase in Burma, and extend round the head of the Bay and in south Madras Deccan and adjoining parts of the Central Provinces.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1,000 miles away and with epicentre apparently in Nepal was recorded by Bombay seismographs at 18 hours 32 mins. I S T on Thursday June 18.—A. P.

RAINFALL FOR 24 HOURS.

Local rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—

Colaba Observatory, past 24 hours 0.00 in.; total from 1st June to date 2.58 in. (7.51 in. below normal).

St. George's Hospital, past 24 hours 0.00 in.; total from 1st June to date 2.63 in.

J. J. Hospital, past 24 hours 0.00 in.; total from 1st June to date 3.24 in.

Maximum temperature past 24 hours 93 deg. (5 deg. above normal).

Minimum temperature, past 24 hours 84 deg. (6 deg. above normal).

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity having its origin apparently in Nepal, about 1,000 miles away, was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 18 hours 32 mts. yesterday (I. S. T.)

Observations Recorded.

The following table gives the details of the weather for the 24 hrs. ending at 8 a. m. on Thursday, together with the rainfall departure from normal since January 1.:—

Stations.	Past 24 hrs.	Since 1st June 1931 to date.	Departure from normal.
Rangoon	2.6	23.3	+ 12.9
Chittagong	0.6	7.4	— 3.3
Calcutta	...	3.7	— 2.1
Cuttack	...	0.8	— 4.0
Patna	...	0.3	— 2.9
Allahabad	...	.0	— 1.2
Cawnpore	...	0.2	— 1.0
Lucknow	...	0.9	— 0.6
Delhi	...	0.1	— 0.8
Lahore	...	0.1	— 0.4
Multan	...	.0	— 0.3
Multan	...	.0	— 0.3
Peshawar	...	0.1	— 0.2
Quetta	...	.0	.0
Jacobabad	...	.0	— 0.1
Hyderabad	...	0.1	— 0.1
Karachi	...	.0	— 0.1
Jodhpur	...	0.4	— 0.3
Ajmer	...	0.1	— 0.7
Rajkot	...	0.7	— 0.9
Surat	...	0.6	— 2.2
Bhavnagar	...	0.3	— 2.1
Ahmedabad	...	0.1	— 1.9
Indore	...	0.6	— 2.1
Akola	...	0.1	— 2.3
Jubbulpore	...	0.4	— 1.9
Nagpur	...	3.3	— 0.9
Bombay	T	2.6	— 6.6
Ratnagiri	0.5	6.9	— 11.6
Poona	...	0.2	— 2.8
Sholapur	...	2.1	— 1.6
Hyderabad	...	1.3	— 1.6
Bangalore	T	1.9	— 0.3
Mysore	T	1.5	— 0.6
Madras	...	0.2	— 1.1
Cocanada	...	1.2	1.3
Simla	...	0.2	— 2.2
Mount Abu	...	0.3	— 0.8
Colombo	0.1	6.6	+ 0.5

"T" indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 19.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 19-6-31, Colaba Point 0.00 in., Fort 0.00 in., J J Hospital 0.00 in.

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 2.58 in., Fort 2.63 in., J J Hospital 3.24 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930, Colaba Point 3.58 in., Fort 5.60 in., J J Hospital 3.94 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929, Colaba Point 21.19 in., Fort 21.30 in., J J Hospital 15.02 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 19-6-1931:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.725 inches (.048 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .017.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.0 degrees (5.5 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 83.6 degrees (5.7 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 142 miles.

Widespread Rain In Bengal.

CALCUTTA, June 17.

Reports of heavy rainfall have been received from Chandpur, Noakhali, Kushtia, Serajganj and Khulna in Bengal; Sylhet, in Assam and Mothari and Muzaffarpur, Bihar and Orissa. It is expected to do immense good to the standing crops.—A. P.

It is proposed to hold the first Provincial Non-Mahomedan Conference, Madras, at Trichinopoly. It will be held in the third week of July. The first Reception Committee meets on Sunday (21st instant) to elect the President and office-bearers.

THE
MUCH DREADED DEATH-RATE

among Infants in India need no longer be a night-mare.

Hundreds of deaths have actually been averted and thousands of precious little lives will, hereafter, be saved by the aid of a simple discovery.

The credit for this goes to an unassuming German missionary doctor who, during his residence in India, discovered the amazing potency of certain harmless Indian herbs and roots in children's ailments.

These herbs and roots, be found, when scientifically combined with Calcium—the recognized bone-builder and Phosphorus — the great brain-builder, considerably enhanced the value and efficacy of the compound.

It is a combination which the latest medical science of the West and East, can devise and which marks a distinct advance upon anything hitherto produced in the direction of saving sickly children from the grave and making healthy children grow healthier.

You have to try it to realise what a wonderful Elixir it is.

Start giving it to your child from NOW. A bottle costs only Rs. 2 to last for a month.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1931.

Army Justifies Present Expenditure.

—:0:—

RIVALRY FOR BUYING STORES.

HOPES OF RETRENCHMENT IN ARMY VERY REMOTE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
DELHI, June 16.

Since the several sub-committees on retrenchment operations of the Government of India dispersed from Simla a few days ago there has been no news as to when they are likely to meet except that the General Purposes Sub-Committee will meet on the 29th of this month under the chairmanship of Sir Abdur Rahim.

There is no news regarding the Railway and the Stores Sub-Committees; nor about the Posts and Telegraphs Sub-Committee, but as regards the Army Sub-Committee I understand that sufficient progress has been made so that an early sitting of this body is expected in Simla.

The issue before the Army Sub-Committee of which Mr. T. Rangachariar is the Chairman has been engaging the attention of Retrenchment experts.

MORE TAXATION?

It is generally realised that with the growing requirements of the Government departments and the scheme of incremental rates of pay, further taxation may have to the scheme of incremental rates of determined effort at economy is made by all departments. The Finance Department recently asked departments to submit schemes for a 10 per cent. reduction in expenditure. It has made no proposal of any kind. On the other hand I learn that the memoranda submitted to the Army Retrenchment Committee by the Chief of the General Staff and the Military Financial Adviser are said to be in justification of present scales of expenditure and give no apparent hope of economy. It is hoped that Mr. Barencheu, the expert from England who is already in Simla will be of great assistance to the Committee particularly in comparing methods of administration and expenditure in England and India and the control which the Exchequer exercises over the Military Budget.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

Th exact terms of the Committee as finally decided are not known but judging from the utterances of the Finanee Member they are certainly limited to examining the strength and the necessity of the non-fighting services which include (a) Administrative services (b) Manufacturing establishments and (c) Military Engineering services. There are, however, certain specific issues which may help the sub-committee in dealing with the subject. Taking the administrative services or auxiliary services, it is suggested that (a) the Medical establishment and (b) the educational establishments of non-military character may come under examination. A great deal of criticism has been levelled at the supposed extravagance of meddical hospitals and Establishment for the Military.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

The questions that are like to be considered in connection with the Medical services are as follows:—

(1) Is the present staff of medical officers and establishment needed for peace conditions? If not, are they entertained more as a reserve for war conditions? In that case is it possible to maintain the necessary reserve by more economical methods? (2) If it is desirable to have a large number of medical officers proper (I.M.S. and R. A. M. C.) as an insurance against war and owing to the difficulty of getting fully trained men during a war, is it equally essential to have an establishment of subordinate medical officers, nurses, matrons and a staff of Indian Hospital Corps on the present basis? (3) As a last alternative is it necessary to keep as going concerns the existing number of hospitals of the 1st, 2d, 3rd, 4th and 5th classes and can some of them be closed down, though it may involve an even greater over-staffing of the other hospitals as a measure of economy. Does the number of patients treated justify the maintenance of the existing number of hospitals in peace time?

EDUCATIONAL.

The purely educational establishments raise some what different issues:—

(1) Though the army has a great interest in these schools is not the primary responsibility of running them on local Governments? (2) Can they be transferred to the administrative and financial control of local Governments with a small subvention if necessary as in the case of the Laurence Military Schools at Murree and Mount Abu?

Regarding Army factories it is not known whether the Sub-Committee will be allowed to treat them as commercial concerns. The fact that High Military policy may be involved in maintaining some of these concerns need not, however, prejudice such an examination.

MILITARY STORES.

The whole question of military stores, their supply, their distribution, the stores accounts maintained in various garrisons, will, it is believed, come under the review of the Committee under the various questions suggested in this connection. The system of calling for tenders for the supply of stores, the acceptance of contracts other than the lowest, the modification and revision of contracts and any policy formulated by the Army headquarters in regard to these matters, will have to be examined.

RIVAL BUYERS.

There has been a great deal of friction between the Indian Stores Department and the Military Stores Purchase Department in the ment in the past. Obviously the Sub-Committee cannot settle departmental disputes or settle the question as to the 'amour propre' of various heads of departments. But it is essential that from a business point of view and purely in the interests of economy the question has to be considered whether and how far the Indian Stores Department may be entrusted to a greater extent than at present with the task of supplying stores to the military. In this regard it is hoped that the Army Sub-Committee and the Sub-Committee on Indian Stores would collaborate and hold a joint session if necessary.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

The disposal of surplus and obsolete stores is a matter of sufficient importance to need separate investigation. Annually about thirty lakhs worth of obsolete stores are disposed by the Department. The stores are disposed by or under the authority of an agency called the Central Disposals Organisation. The issues raised by this problem are, therefore, as follows:

(a) Have any principles been laid down regarding the disposal of obsolete stores and surplus stores? (b) which are the authorities that sanction such disposal? (c) how are the stores disposed of? Are tenders called for? If so, are they given publicity? If so, how and to what extent? (d) what are the main reasons for stores becoming obsolete?

ARMY MOTOR FACTORY.

The mechanisation of the Army and the large number of mechanical transport vehicles will have to be annually purchased in consequence, their repair, etc., leads to a consideration of the question whether as a measure of economy a Motor Car Factory should not be established in India by the Government to serve its own needs both on the Civil and Military side. There is no suggestion that an additional army factory should be opened. But the factory can be established and worked under civilian management. In any case, to begin with a factory can be established for assembling motor parts and building vehicles. This may also lead to large future economies.

In this connection it may be examined how far mechanisation has led to economy in animal transport.

FLUCTUATING DEMANDS.

The whole system of stabilised budget and its working has to be examined. How far has the ten crore programme been carried out during the three years ending March 31st 1931? To what extent has recurring expenditure been increased since the inception of the scheme of stabilised budget?

If the pay of any of the auxiliary services is revised, by whom is the revision sanctioned?

In particular who was the sanctioning authority for the revision of pay of assistant surgeons in 1931-32?

What are the standing functions and what are the fluctuating demands of the Army estimates during the last three years?

What is the nature and extent of latitude given to the Army in regard to expenditure by the scheme of stabilised budget?

MORE BURDENS FOR INDIA.

What is the control of the British treasury over the Army estimates and in what respect does it differ from the control which the Finance Member exercises over the stabilised military budget?

Lastly it is strongly urged that the justification for the unemployment insurance charge should be examined. If India accepts a certain strength of British Army, it is surmised that no question of unemployment can arise within that strength. It may be that when the question of reduction of British personnel is settled such a question may arise. But this is all problematical and at the moment this charge seems to be absolutely unjustified. The Sub-Committee should recommend that this issue may also be referred to the Tribunal on capitation charges.

WILL 500 RUPEE LIMIT BREED CURRUPTION?

Sri Prakash's Denial.

AGAINST "BLOATED PRIVATE FORTUNES"

BENARES, June 17.

Asked if he had seen newspaper comments that a 500-rupee salary limit would breed corruption, Sri Prakasa said, he refused to believe that people working on a salary of Rs. 500 or thereabouts were dishonest. Men dishonest on a salary of Rs. 500 would be dishonest on a salary of Rs. 5,000. Th, real corruption was in the lowest services, both public and private. They were not given a living wage and were faced with constant temptation. If salaries of higher services were cut down, there would be a more equitable distribution of wages. Personally, he thought the lowest salary should not be less than Rs. 30 and the highest not more than Rs. 1,500. He was also not in favour of "bloated private fortunes." An approximate economic equality was wanted among public servants and private citizens, but he would not like to anticipate the Committee's final findings.—A. P.

"BARBAROUS AND UN-ISLAMIC"

Fining Whole Village For Faults Of A Few

PESHAWAR, June 18.

Two more witnesses were examined to-day before the Frontier Regulations Committee. Witness Malitamaazkhan said the ideal of a jirga was unattainable. Only those who made money through jirgas favoured their retention.

The other witness Hakim Abdul Jail Nadvi said fining a whole village for the faults of a few was barbarous and against Islamic law.—A. P.

RIFLES & AMMUNITION FOR AFGHANISTAN

Fleet Of 38 Trucks Leaves For Kabul

PESHAWAR, June 18.

A fleet of 38 trucks belonging to the Afghan War Office loaded with rifles and ammunition left Peshawar to-day for Kabul. This is the third instalment of the big consignment of arms which arrived here from France last month. A large quantity still remains uncleared.—A. P.

BENARES UNIVERSITY.

Travancore's Donation.

TRIVANDRUM, June 18.

The Travancore Government has made a donation of Rs. 1,25,000 to the Benares Hindu University and has sanctioned a recurring yearly grant of Rs. 10,000 to the University. The University will reserve eight seats for Travancore students in different branches of the Engineering Course.—A. P.

Agra Political Conference.

Condemns Breach Of Truce By Authorities.

(From A Corresponden:.)
AGRA, June 18.

The Agra District Political Conference was held on the 16th instant, Seth Damodar Swarup of Bareilly hoisted the national flag at 7 a.m. The bands of the lady and male volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal made a great impression. The Subjects Committee began at 8 a.m. with Babu Mohanlal Saxena in the chair. The Ladies Conference was held in the Conference panda:, Srimati Sarswati Devi of Dehradun and Srimati Mustari Devi of Aligarh addressed the ladies.

The Political Conference commenced at 5 p.m. with "Vande Matram" Song and Sjt. Chandra Dhar Johri read his address as the chairman of the Reception Committee after which the President, Sjt. B. Mohanlal Saxena spoke for about an hour and a half and explained the present situation and asked the people to carry on the constructive programme. Sanads (certificates) to the political prisoners were then distributed amongst great enthusiasm.

Condolence resolutions at the deaths of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Maulana Mohammed Ali, Sjt. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi and local men was passed all standing.

Other resolutions about constructive programme, enlistment of 20,000 Congress members, Tahsil organisation. Condemning the violation of the Truce terms by the local authorities, and condemning the classification of political prisoners and requesting the provincial Congress Committee to frame definite rules for their guidance in future were passed. Speakers included Pt. Jagannprasad Rawat, Sit. Tularam Pa'iwal of Mainpuri, Sit. Mohanlal Gautam Narsingdas of Ajmer, Sjt. Hariharnath Shastri of Cawnpore, Shri Sarswati Devi of Dehradun, an Irish Lady of Aligarh, Sath Damodar Swarup, Sjt. S. Manoharlal and Pt. S. K. Datt Pa'iwal. The Conference was attended by about fifteen thousand persons including two thousand ladies.

AGRARIAN CRISIS IN RANGPUR.

Relief Works Opened.

RANGPUR, June 17.

(By Mail).—Rangpur has been particularly hard hit by the extremely low price of jute and tobacco, the two principal crops of the district. The other aggravating causes are the cyclone of May 1930 which has rendered many people homeless and destroyed a vast amount of crops, the earthquake of July 1930 which has done considerable damage to dwelling houses and sources of water-supply and a sudden abnormal flood in the Brahmaputra which has entirely destroyed the 'Aman' crop over a considerable area.

The distress is at present particularly acute in Shaghatta, Fulchhari and Sunderganj thanas, in Gaibandha Sub-Division, comprising an area of 450 square miles, out of a total area of 3484 square miles of the entire district. The District Board with the financial assistance of the Government, has opened test relief works in these areas, where 800 people are working every day on an averag, daily expenditure of Rs. 200. Agricultural loans to the extent of Rs. 1,42,000 have been distributed in the district up till now. Gratuitous relief is also being given by the Government, the Ramkrishna Mission, the Marwari Relief Society, the local Congress Committee and various other institutions.

The prospect of 'aus' paddy is very good and it will afford some relief when harvested.—A. P.

TENANTS UNABLE TO PAY RENTS.

Grave Situation In Barabanki

LUCKNOW, June 18.

The agrarian situation in Barabanki District is growing worse from day to day. In spite of land revenue remissions the response from the tenants is far from satisfactory.

The zemindars it is also alleged are taking measures for the realisation of rents. It is understood that about 80 persons have been arrested, but most of them have been released on bail.

Two Congress volunteers and the Arsistant Secretary of the Barabanki Congress Committee were also arrested and have been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 108 I. P. C.

Orders under Section 11 Cr. P. C. have been issued in a large number of villages and the same is being applied wherever there are meetings in connection with the agrarian situation.—A. P.

BAIL APPLICATION OF MEERUT ACCUSED

High Court To Hear On June 25

MR. GHOSH CONTINUES STATEMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)
MEERUT, June 16.

It is understood that the High Court will hear bail applications on June 25. On the petition of the unrepresented accused to be allowed to argue their bail applications in person the High Court had passed the order that if the Government is not prepared to pay for counsel for these accused the High Court would give them the needed permission as it did to Hutchinson and Nimbkar. Now Bradley, Joglekar and Mirajkar have applied that the Government should be asked to engage for them lawyers of the same eminence as that of the prosecution. They have themselves submitted a panel of lawyers—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Doctor Kailash Nath Katju, and Mr. Pyare Lal Banerji. If the Government is unwilling to pay for the lawyers of their choice these accused want to argue their applications personally.

THREE DO NOT WANT BAIL.

The High Court had asked each of the accused whether they wanted to apply for bail so that all the applications could be heard together Saigal, Jhabwalla and Kadam do not want to apply for bail at present. Thus the accused who have applied for bail are: Mittra, Bassak, Buda, Goswami, Chakravarty, Joshi, Ajodhia Prasad, Alwe, Kasle, Desai, Thengdi, Dange, Akhkari, Bradley, Spratt, Muzaffar, Joglekar, Mirajkar Sohansingh, Majid and Usmani. The bail application of these 21 accused will be heard on the 25th June.

MR. GHOSH CONTINUES STATEMENT.

Mr. Kishori Lal Ghosh, in his statement before the Sessions Judge at Meerut explained his association with Mr. Johnstone who came as the fraternal delegate from the League against Imperialism to the Jharia Session of the Trade Union Congress in 1928. In association with Mr. Johnstone, said Mr. Ghosh, he was merely doing his duty as the Provincial Secretary of the Trade Union Congress.

QUESTION OF AFFILIATION.

Referring to the affiliation of the League against Imperialism to the Trade Union Congress, he said, that it was due not so much to the efforts of the Communists as to the hasty action of the Government "in unceremoniously arresting and deporting Mr. Johnstone." He added that "if the Government had now bungled, the discussion over this question in the Trade Union Congress session, would have been heated and prolonged and the Trade Union Congress perhaps would have voted for affiliation by a narrow majority."

NOT A COMMUNIST.

Speaking for himself, he said he was not a Communist but was certainly against Imperialism. He further added that "a man need not be a Communist or even a pro-Communist to be anti-Imperialist. He went further and said that "a man may be definitely an anti-Communist and yet an uncompromising opponent of Imperialism."

About the League against Imperialism however, he stated "that the large measure of support and sympathy which the League received from this country and also from the A.I.Y.C.C. was due to the fact that it had the enlightened support of the Indian national Congress. That he was right, would be proved in the near future, "because the League by its recent hasty actions in expelling Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru from its executive. And removing from its list the name of the Indian National Congress is bound to alienate the sympathies and support of all except perhaps the devout communists."

With these remarks Mr. Ghose closed his statement for the day

LADY DORAB TATA DEAD.

At A Nursing Home In England.

LONDON, June 18.

Lady Dorab Tata died at a nursing home in England this evening.—Reuter.

A GREAT SOCIAL WORKER

We regret to learn that Lady Meherbai Dorabji Tata died at a London Nursing Home on Thursday at 8-30 p.m. (London Time, that is about 1 a.m. on Friday). She was the daughter of Mr. Hormasji Jehangir Bhabha, Inspector-General of Education, Mysore State She was suffering from a malignant form of anaemia, and on medical advice she left, with her husband, for England, on April 3rd. On reaching London she went to Duff House, a nursing home at Ruthin, (North Wales). Her death at the age of 52 (she was born on October 1879) will be deplored by all.

She was a cultured lady and was well-known throughout India for her many-sided activities in social and educational matters. As President of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, she distinguished herself by her great power of management, initiative and perseverance. She took great pains in the work of the physical culture department of the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana, but she did not like the idea of ladies holding guns in their hands and marching in military fashion; and once she did not hesitate to offer her criticism in this connection. She also used to take interest in many questions pertaining to the welfare of Zoroastrians and whenever necessary, gave her advice according to the best of her ability, either as president of meetings or to the interviewers.

Among the many institutions in which she took prominent part were the Princes Victoria Mary Gymkhana, the Ladies' Club at Poona, and the Bombay Presidency Women's Council of which, as stated above, she was President. She was a member of the Indian Red Cross Society. She also took an active part in raising subscriptions for the War Loan. In recognition of her services she received a C. B. E.

Several public institutions in India continually received financial help from her. She was a very popular hostess, and her towering personally in many social functions impressed the guests considerably.

She was an extremely active woman. She was a good speaker, wrote her own speeches and took great interest in social matters. She abhorred child marriage and spoke to many Maharanis in the Indian States to cooperate with her in putting a stop to this evil practice. She could be well called a model and pioneer woman in India in view of her multifarious activities in different fields. She also took a great deal of interest in Mahatma Gandhi's movement as she firmly believed that by the use and encouraging of Swadeshi or indegenous articles, India's economic condition would be bettered. When some ladies of Bombay opened the Swadeshi Store at Churchgate, she took particular interest in that movement, and gave them her blessings on the opening day. Although she did not identify herself with the movement directly, she sympathised with the organisers of the Swadeshi Store and very often gave them useful suggestions in the conduct of the business. Lady Tata also did not confine herself with social work, but also took interest in the affairs of Tata's, and very often went to the Bombay House to help them with her advice and suggestions.

Like Sir Dorab Tata, Lady Tata took considerable a interest in sports. She was an excellent Tennis player. Twice she gained championship of Western India Mixed Double while she took prominent part in tournaments in India as well as in Europe.

WORK AT GENEVA.

She was invited to attend the meetings of the Executive Committee of the International Council of Women held at Geneva in May, 1929, and her contribution to the work of the conference was much appreciated by other representatives of the world of women.

In all the movements connected with the welfare of women, Lady Tata gave her ungrudging and wholehearted support. Many of her activities are known only to a limited few. About five years ago she boldly ventilated the grievances of those unfortunate women who were employed in bidi-making industry and who were working in ill-ventilated iron-caged lofts of old buildings which were worse than dungeons and whose health was thereby shattered in a very small time. Though the nuisance continues more or less unabated her protests produced some effect.

Her death will be a great loss to Sir Dorab Tata in his advanced age. We offer our sincere condolence to Sir Dorab Tata in his great bereavement. May her soul rest in peace.

UTHEMNA CEREMONY.

The Uthamna ceremony will take place to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. at the Esplanade House Waudby Road, Fort.

"IRAQ CAPABLE OF SELF-GOVT."

Sir F. Humphrys' Statement

COMMISSION CONSIDERS IRAQ MANDATE REPORT

LONDON, June 18.

Geneva.—The Mandates Commission considered the special report on the Iraq Mandate in the presence of Sir Francis Humphrys who described how the Iraq Government had been encouraged to assume an increasing share of Governmental rsponsibility. He said, the agreement between the Iraq Government and the Iraq Petroleum Company had produced distinct improvement in the financial situation and, released large areas of potentially valuable oil-bearing lands for development by other oil interests. Sir F. Humphrys stressed the co-operation of minority groups in achieving real Iraqi unity, and pointed out the absence of any real grounds of apprehension. He declared that Iraq was now capable of self-Government and fit to stand alone.—Reuter.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON BURMA?

TO BE HELD IN SEPTEMBER WITH R. T. C.?

LONDON, June 18.

It is learned that the question of holding a special conference on Burma is now under consideration between the Home and the Indian Governments. It is expected that such a conference will probably be held concurrently with the full Round Table Conference in September.—Reuter.

MAULANA ZAFFAR ALI KHAN AT BEZWADA.

(From Our Correspondent.)
BEZWADA, June 15.

Moulana Zaffar Ali Khan, who is touring Southern India, in connection with the Hindu-Muslim Unity, got down here and was accorded a warm reception by the Muslims who mustered strong on the platform.

A procession was organised under the auspices of the Town Congress Committee, Muslims suspended their business and other activities in order to pay their homage to the leader. The procession went through the main streets and culminated in a huge public meeting at Gandhi Park under the presidency of Dr. S. Mallikarjunarao, the President of the Town Congress Committee.

Mr. Zaffar Ali Khan dwelt up on the efficacy of spiritual force which compelled the bureaucracy to submit in a way to the Congress. He referred to Hindu-Muslim unity, fervently appealing not to entertain any misapprehensions which would be detrimental to the progress of the nation and which would inevitably lead to great disasters. He added that some mischievous elements in either community, would try to create communal jealousies which would lead to catastrophies and warned the audience against them. He appealed to them to cultivate the spirit of religious tolerance, affection and brotherly feeling among the different communities.

Admiralty To Repair "Nautilus"

LONDON, June 18.

The "News Chronicle" announces that the Admiralty has offered to assis, Sir Hubert Wilkins in repairing the "Nautilus" at Plymouth.—Reuter.

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